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सं. 33] नई दिल्ली, अगस्त 7—अगस्त 13, 2011, शनिवार/श्रावण 16—श्रावण 22, 1933
No. 33] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7—AUGUST 13, 2011/SRAVANA 16—SRAVANA 22, 1933

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2079.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इलाहाबाद में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषण किए जाने वाले मामलों में अभियोजन, अपील, पुनरीक्षण या इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए सर्वश्री नजरूल इस्लाम जाफरी तथा अनुराग खन्ना, वकीलों को केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फ. सं. 225/28/2006-ए वी डी-II]
राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2079.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints S/Shri Nazrul Islam Jafri and Amurag Khanna, Advocates, as Special Public Prosecutor of the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Allahabad High Court at Allahabad for conducting the prosecution appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of the cases investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

[F.No. 225/28/2006-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2080.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग, दाऊ कल्याण सिंह भवन, रायपुर की दिनांक 24 मार्च, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. एफ-4-21/द/होम-सी/2011 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से दैनिक भास्कर के उप-संपादक श्री सुशील पाठक की हत्या के संबंध में पुलिस स्टेशन सरकन्दा, जिला-बिलासपुर में पंजीकृत भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 302, 201 तथा रास्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का अधिनियम सं. 54) की धारा 25, 27 के अंतर्गत अपराध सं. 619/10 का तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों के संबंध में या उससे संबद्ध प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरण तथा षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के दौरान किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत अन्य कोई अपराध या अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/11/2011-ए वी डी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2080.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5, read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Chhattisgarh, Home Department, Dau Kalyan Singh Bhavan, Raipur vide Notification No. F. 4-21/Two/Home-C/2011 dated 24th March, 2011, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Chhattisgarh for investigation of Crime No. 619/10 under Sections 302 and 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Sections 25, 27 of the Arms Act, 1959 (Act No. 54 of 1959) registered at Police Station Sarkanda, District Bilaspur relating to murder of Shri Sushil Pathak, Deputy Editor of Dainik Bhaskar and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F.No. 228/11/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2081.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार, गृह (राजनीतिक) विभाग, गुप्त अनुभाग की दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. 1126-पी एस-कोलकाता द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय, सिलीगुड़ी, क्षेत्रीय ईकाई द्वारा दिनांक 20-5-2011 को 12,90,500 रुपए मात्र की नकसी भारतीय करेंसी नोट की जब्ती के संबंध में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120 के साथ पठित धारा 489-बी, 489-सी के अंतर्गत दिनांक 31-5-2011 की शिकायत डी. आर. आई. एफ. सं. 02/सीएल/आईएमपी/डीआरआई/एस एल जी/2011-12/87 का तथा उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराध के संबंध में या उससे सम्बद्ध प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरण तथा षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के क्रम में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध या अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/49/2011-ए वी डी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2081.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5, read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of West Bengal, Home (Political) Department, Secret Section vide Notification No. 1126-P.S., Kolkata dated 6th July, 2011 hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of West Bengal for investigation of complaint DRI F. No. 02/CL/IMP/DRI/SLG/2011-12/87 dated 31-5-2011 under Sections 489-B, 489-C read with 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) relating to seizure of Fake Indian Currency Notes of Rs. 12,90,500 only effected on 20-5-2011 by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Siliguri, Regional Unit and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F.No. 228/49/2011-AVD-III]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2082.—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री जगदीश राज श्रीमाली (जन्म तिथि : 15-3-1961) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, सिंडिकेट बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/17/2010-बीओ-1]
समीर कुमार सिन्हा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2082.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Jagdish Raj Shrimali (DOB : 15-3-1961) as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Syndicate Bank, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 6/17/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2083.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 21क के साथ पठित धारा 21 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा श्री रमेश वरलियानी (जन्म तिथि : 15-11-1947) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के भोपाल स्थानीय बोर्ड में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 3/11/2010-बीओ-1]
समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2083.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 21, read with Section 21A of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Ramesh Warlyani (DOB : 15-11-1947) as a member of the Bhopal Local Board of State Bank of India, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 3/11/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2084.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 9(2) के उप-खण्ड (ख) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री मनोज कुमार गुप्ता (जन्म तिथि : 6-3-1969) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना जारी होने की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, यूको बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में सनदी लेखाकार श्रेणी में अंशकालिक गैर सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/48/2010-बीओ-1]

समीर कुमार सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2084.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(g) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (b) of clause 9(2) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Manoj Kumar Gupta (DOB : 6-3-1969) as part-time non-official Director under Chartered Accountant category of the Board of Directors of UCO Bank, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/48/2010-BO-I]

SAMIR K. SINHA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2085.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री विजय कपूर (जन्म तिथि : 14-8-1963) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, देना बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/53/2010-बीओ-1]

समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2085.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Vijay Kapoor (DOB : 14-8-1963) as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Dena Bank, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/53/2010-BO-I]

SAMIR K. SINHA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2086.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1), खण्ड 5, खण्ड 6, खण्ड 7 और खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3 के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, यूको बैंक के कार्यपालक निदेशक श्री अजय कुमार (जन्म तिथि : 26-6-1953) को 1-10-2011 को अथवा उसके बाद उनके पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30-6-2013 तक अर्थात् उनके अधिवर्धिता की आयु प्राप्त करने की तारीख तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, कापिरान बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 4/4/2010-बीओ-1]

समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2086.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3, clause 5, clause 6, clause 7 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India hereby appoints Shri Ajai Kumar (DOB: 26-6-1953), Executive Director, UCO Bank as the Chairman and Managing Director, Corporation Bank from the date of his taking over charge of the post on or after 1-10-2011 till 30-6-2013, i.e. the date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 4/4/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2087.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उप-खण्ड (झ) के उपबंध यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया पर लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक उनका संबंध बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम. वी. नायर के (1) ऋण सूचना ब्यूरो (इंडिया) लि. के बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष (गैर-कार्यपालक निदेशक) और (2) स्टार यूनिन डार्-इची लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी लि. के बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष (गैर-कार्यपालक निदेशक) के रूप में नामित होने से है।

[फा. सं. 20/5/2005-बीओ-1]
विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Government of India on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declare that the provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Union Bank of India insofar as it relates to the nomination of Shri M. V. Nair, Chairman and Managing Director of the bank on the Board of (1) Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd. as Chairman (Non-Executive Director) and (2) Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Ltd. as Chairman (Non-Executive Director).

[F. No. 20/5/2005-BO-I]
VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2088.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव श्री अनुराग जैन को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेशों तक, श्रीमती रवनीत कौर के स्थान पर पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में सरकार नामित निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/1/2010-बीओ-1]
समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2088.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Anurag Jain, Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services, as Government Nominee Director on the Board of Directors of Punjab National Bank, with immediate effect and until further orders vice Smt. Ravneet Kaur.

[F. No. 6/1/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2089.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री डी. के. मित्तल, सचिव, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय को श्री शशि कान्त शर्मा के स्थान पर तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/1/2010-बीओ-1]
समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Section 19 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. K. Mittal, Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, to be a Director on the Central Board of Directors of State Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders vice Shri Shashi Kant Sharma.

[F.No. 6/1/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2090.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (च) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उप-गवर्नर डॉ. सुबीर विठ्ठल गोकर्न को श्रीमती श्यामला गोपीनाथ के स्थान पर तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 2/2/2011-बीओ-1]
समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2090.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of Section 19 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. Subir Vithal Gokarn, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, to be a Director on the Central Board of Directors of State Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders vice Smt. Shyamala Gopinath.

[F.No. 2/2/2011-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2091.—जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री डी. के. मिश्र, सचिव, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग को तत्काल प्रभाव से अगले आदेशों तक, श्री शशि कान्त शर्मा, रक्षा सचिव के स्थान पर उक्त निगम के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 14/3/2003-बीमा-IV]
ललित कुमार, निदेशक (बीमा)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2091.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. K. Mittal, Secretary, Department of Financial Services as Member of the said Corporation vice Shri Shashi Kant Sharma, Defence Secretary with immediate effect till further orders.

[F.No. 14/3/2003-Ins-IV]
LALIT KUMAR, Director (Insurance)

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2092.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री रमेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (जन्म तिथि 12-7-1954) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/56/2010-बीओ-1]
समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2092.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Ramesh Chandra Agrawal (DoB : 12-7-1954) as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 6/56/2010-BO-I]
SAMIR K. SINHA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2093.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 21क के साथ पठित धारा 21 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा, श्री जी. पी. गुप्ता (जन्म तिथि 17-9-1967) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के भोपाल स्थानीय बोर्ड में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 3/11/2010-बीओ-1]

समीर के. सिन्हा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 21 read with Section 21A of State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri G P. Gupta (DoB 17-9-1967) as a member of the Bhopal Local Board of State Bank of India, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 3/11/2010-BO-I]

SAMIR K. SINHA, Director

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी पी वी प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2094.—राजनयिक और कौंसलीय ऑफिसर (शपथ और फीस) के अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री राम प्रसाद मीना, सहायक को 28-7-2011 से भारत के कौंसलावास, दुबई में सहायक कौंसुलर अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी. 4330/1/2006]

आर. के. पेरिन्दिया, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(CPV Division)

New Delhi, the 28th July, 2011

S.O. 2094.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Ram Prasad Meena, Assistant, Consulate General of India, Dubai to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 28th July, 2011.

[No. T-4330/1/2006]

R. K. PERINDIA, Under Secy. (Consular)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2095.—राजनयिक और कौंसलीय ऑफिसर (शपथ और फीस) के अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्रीमती रीना चौहान, सहायक को 1-8-2011 से भारत के राजदूतावास, कुवैत में सहायक कौंसुलर अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी. 4330/1/2006]

टी. डी. भूटिया, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st August, 2011

S.O. 2095.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorize Smt. Reena Chauhan, LDC, Embassy of India, Kuwait to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 1st August, 2011.

[No. T-4330/1/2006]

T. D. BHUTIA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2011

का.आ. 2096.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

उक्त अनुसूची में—

(क) “डा. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा के सामने “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” शीर्ष [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत “अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद” “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के सामने निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :

(2)	(3)
“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)”	एम डी (बाल चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एस वी एस मेडिकल कालेज, महबूबनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (विकिरण निदान)”	एम डी (विकिरण निदान) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एस वी एस मेडिकल कालेज, महबूबनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डीजीओ (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कर्तूरी मेडिकल कालेज, गुंटूर, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डीजीओ (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह प्रतिमा आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, करीमनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डीजीओ (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पी ई एस आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, कृष्णम, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“नेत्र विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डी ओ (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह प्रतिमा आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, करीमनगर, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।

(2)	(3)
“त्वचा विज्ञान, वेनरियोलोजी एवं कुष्ठ रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डीडीवीएल (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पी ई एस आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, कुप्पम, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद डॉ. एन टी आर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
(ख) “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत “महर्षि मार्कण्डेय विश्वविद्यालय, अम्बाला, हरियाणा” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के सामने “पंजीकरण संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के सामने निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :	
(2)	(3)
“बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा”	डी सी एच (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम एम आयुर्विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, मुल्ताना, अम्बाला, हरियाणा में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में अप्रैल, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद महर्षि मार्कण्डेय विश्वविद्यालय, अम्बाला, द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
(ग) “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत “सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, गुजरात” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के सामने “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :	
(2)	(3)
“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोथैरेपी)”	एम डी (रेडियोथैरेपी) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम पी शाह मेडिकल कॉलेज, जामनगर, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, गुजरात द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान)”	एम डी (सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह सी यू शाह मेडिकल कॉलेज, सुरेन्द्र नगर, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मई, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, गुजरात द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
“संवेदनाहरण में डिप्लोमा”	डी ए (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मेडिकल कॉलेज, राजकोट, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, गुजरात द्वारा मई, 2011 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
(घ) “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत “पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय कोलकाता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के सामने “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :	
(2)	(3)
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ईएनटी)”	एम एस (ईएनटी) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कोलकाता नेशनल मेडिकल कॉलेज, कोलकाता में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में अप्रैल, 2011 को अथवा उसके बाद पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।
सभी के लिए टिप्पणी : 1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण करना होगा। 2. उप-खंड 4 में यथापेक्षित मान्यता का समय पर नवीकरण नहीं कराये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश अनिवार्य रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे।	

[सं. यू-12012/42/2011-एमई-(पी-II)],
अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2011

S.O. 2096.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :

In the said Schedule :

(a) against "Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at S.V.S. Medical College, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Radio Diagnosis)"	MD (Radio Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at S.V.S. Medical College, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Obstetrics & Gynaecology"	DGO (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Katuri Medical College, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Obstetrics & Gynaecology"	DGO (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Obstetrics & Gynaecology"	DGO (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at PES Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Ophthalmology"	DO (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at PES Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy"	DDVL (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at PES Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011.)

(b) against "Maharishi Markandeshwar University Ambala, Haryana" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health"	DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Ambala, Haryana in respect of students being trained at M.M. Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana on or after April, 2011.)

(c) against "Saurashtra University, Gujarat" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Radiotherapy)"	MD (Radiotherapy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University, Gujarat in respect of students being trained at M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, Gujarat on or after May, 2011.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)"	MD (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University, Gujarat in respect of students being trained at C.U. Shah Medical College, Surendranagar, Gujarat on or after May, 2011.)
"Diploma in Anaesthesia"	DA (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University, Gujarat in respect of students being trained at Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat on or after May, 2011.)

(d) against "West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Master of Surgery (ENT)"	MS (ENT) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata in respect of students being trained at Calcutta National Medical College, Kolkata on or after April, 2011.)

Note to all : 1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a Maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U. 12012/42/2011-ME(P. II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2097.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :

उक्त अनुसूची में :

(क) "लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ" के समक्ष "मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :

(2)

(3)

"मजिस्ट्रार आफ चिरूरगिए
(कोडियो वास्कुलर एवं थोरासिक सर्जरी)

एमसीएच (सीवीटीएस)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ द्वारा 1973 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ख) "छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज आयुर्विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ" के समक्ष "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद "बाबा फरीद स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, फरीदकोट" के सामने निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :—

(2)

(3)

"मजिस्ट्रार आफ चिरूरगिए
(कोडियो वास्कुलर एवं थोरासिक सर्जरी)

एमसीएच (सीवीटीएस)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में छत्रपति साहूजी महाराज चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ द्वारा 1973 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

सभी के लिए नोट : 1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को इस प्रकार प्रदान की गई मान्यता अधिकतम 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगी जिसके बाद उसे नवीकृत किया जाना होगा।

2. उप-खंड 4 में यथापेक्षित मान्यता का समय पर नवीकरण नहीं किए जाने पर संबंधित पाठ्यक्रम में नामांकन को अनिवार्यतः बंद कर दिया जाएगा।

[सं. यू-12012/45/2011-एमई-(पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th July, 2011

S.O. 2097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule :

(a) Against "Lucknow University, Lucknow" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)

(3)

"Magistrar of Chirurgiae (Cardio
Vascular & Thoracic Surgery)"

M. Ch (CVTS)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Lucknow University, Lucknow in respect of the students being trained at Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow on or after 1973.)

(b) Against "Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Magistrar of Chirurgiae (Cardio Vascular & Thoracic Surgery)"	M. Ch (CVTS) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow in respect of the students being trained at Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow on or after 1973.)

Note to all : 1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a Maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U. 12012/45/2011-ME(P. II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2098.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर, कर्नाटक" के समक्ष "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एंड बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी"	एम.बी.बी.एस. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह हसन आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, हसन, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए गए विद्यार्थियों के बारे में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जनवरी, 2011 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

[सं. यू-12012/91/2004-एमई-(पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th July, 2011

S.O. 2098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :

In the said First Schedule against "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [in column (2)], and under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery"	MB.B.S. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students trained at Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan, Karnataka on or after January 2011.)

[No. U-12012/91/2004-ME(P. II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2099.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर, कर्नाटक" के समक्ष "मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एवं बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी"	एम.बी.बी.एस. (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह मांड्या आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, मांड्या, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जनवरी, 2011 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

[सं. यू-12012/92/2004-एमई-(पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2099.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :

In the said First Schedule against "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [in column (2)], and under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :

(2)	(3)
"Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery"	M.B.B.S. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students trained at Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya, Karnataka on or after January 2011.)

[No. U-12012/92/2004-ME(P. II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2100.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में "पं. रविशंकर शुक्ला विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़" के समक्ष "मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :

(2)	(3)
"बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एवं बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी"	एम.बी.बी.एस. (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एन.डी.एम.सी. गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल, कालेज, जगदलपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में पं. रविशंकर शुक्ला विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा मार्च, 2011 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

[सं. यू-12012/206/2005-एमई-(पी-II)भाग]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule against “Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [in column (2)], and under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery”	M.B.B.S. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh in respect of students trained at NDMC Govt. Medical College, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh on or after March, 2011.)

[No. U-12012/206/2005-ME(P. II)Pt.]
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2101.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में “दी तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, तमिलनाडु” के समक्ष “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित], शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एवं बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी”	एम.बी.बी.एस. (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह गवर्नमेंट थेनी मेडिकल कॉलेज, थेनी, तमिलनाडु में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में दी तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, तमिलनाडु द्वारा फरवरी, 2011 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)

[सं. यू-12012/70/2004-एमई-(पी-II)]
अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule against “The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Tamil Nadu” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [in column (2)], and under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery”	M.B.B.S. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Tamil Nadu in respect of students trained at Govt. Theni Medical College, Theni, Tamil Nadu on or after February, 2011.)

[No. U. 12012/70/2004-ME(P. II)]
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

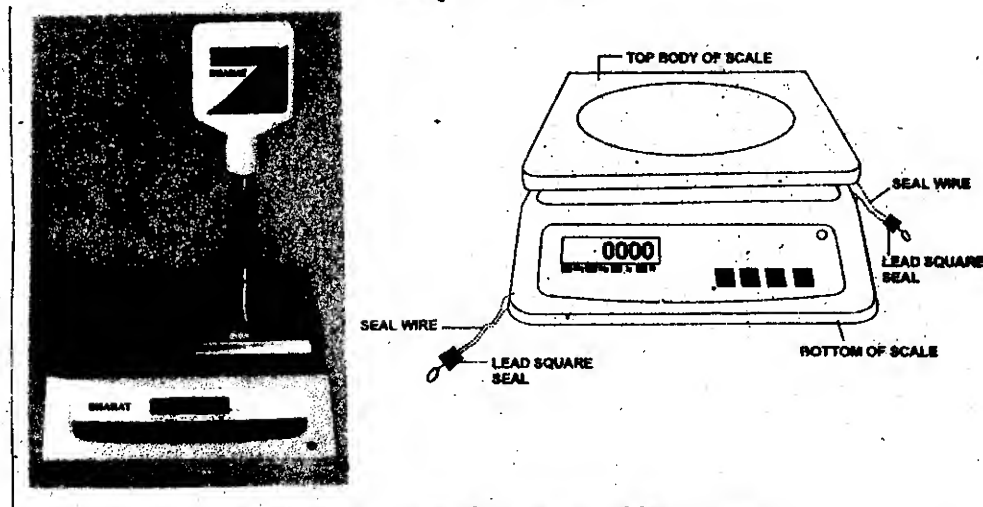
नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2011

का. आ. 2102.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भारत स्केलस, शॉप नं. 03, ब्रद्धा काम्पलेक्स, प्रमुख पार्क, अंडर उडना पंडेसरा, मैन रोड, पंडेसरा, सूरत (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "भारत 44-के" मूखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारत" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/224 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 : मॉडल



आकृति-2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बॉडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मूखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(127)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2011

S.O. 2102.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "BHARAT 44-K" and with brand name "BHARAT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s Bharat Scales, Shop No. 03, Shraddha Complex, Pramukh Park, Under Udhna Pandesara, Main Road, Pandesara, Surat (Gujarat) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/224;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model

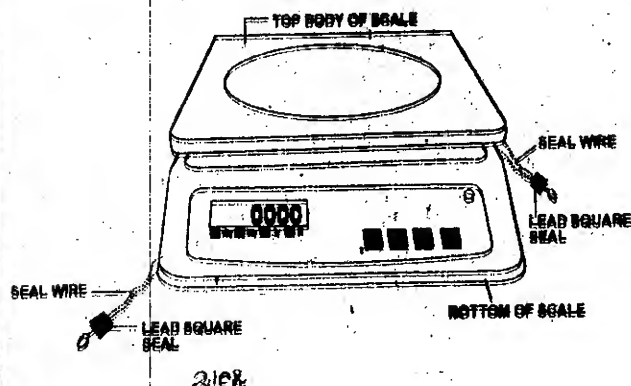


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of the sealing of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance and of the same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(127)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

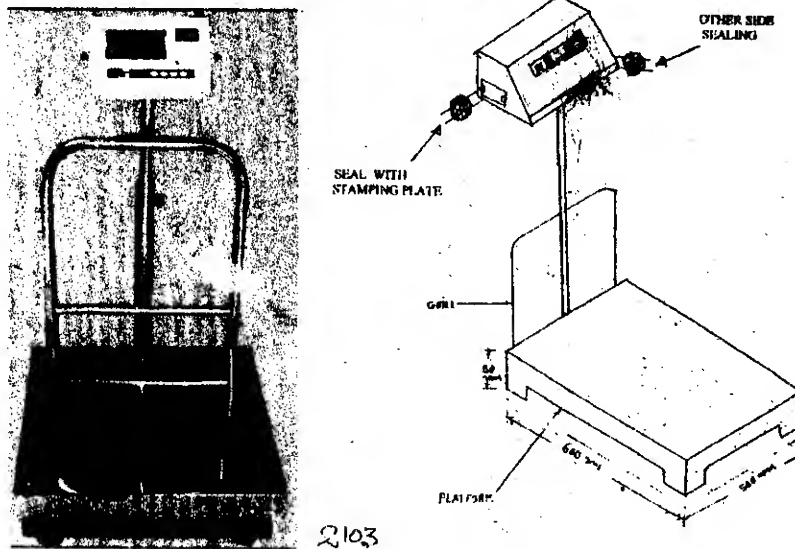
नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2011

का. आ. 2103.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स भारत स्केलस, शॉप नं. 03, श्रद्धा काम्पलेक्स, प्रमुख पार्क, अंडर उड्डना पंडेसरा, मैन रोड, पंडेसरा, सूरत (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "भारत 44-यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टॉइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारत" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/225 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 : मॉडल



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के फ्रंट, दायीं और बायीं ओर छेद बनाकर और स्केल की बाटम और टॉप बॉडी में से में सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(127)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2011

S.O. 2103.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "BHARAT 440-U" and with brand name "BHARAT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s Bharat Scales, Shop No. 03, Shraddha Complex, Pramukh Park, Under Udhna Pandesara, Main Road, Pandesara, Surat (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/225;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model

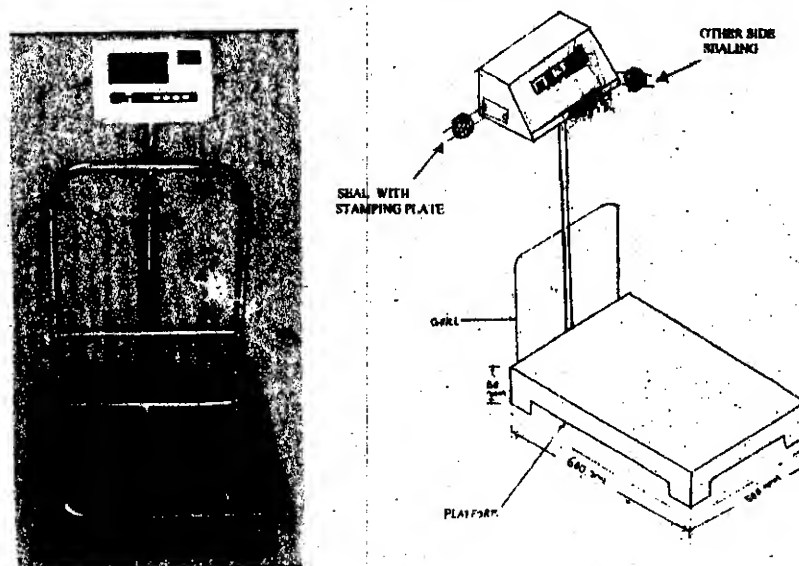


Figure-2 : Sealing Diagram

The sealing is done through the holes made in front, right and left side of the indicator, than sealing wire is passed through bottom and top body of scales. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance and of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(127)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

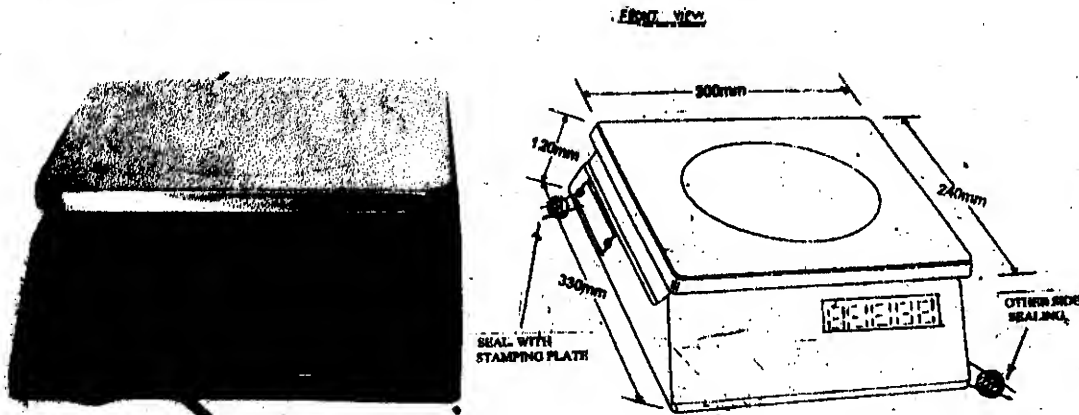
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2104.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आर के वेईंग इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, विनोबा भावे नगर, ओम शांति गली, एस टी बस स्टैंड के सामने, तुमसर, जिला भावरा, पिन-441912 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसएसपीएस-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनसुइसाई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह. आई एन डी/09/11/101 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक भारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(46)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2104.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "SSPS-11" and with brand name "SANSUISAI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s R. K. Weighing Electronics, Vinoba Bhave Nagar, Om Shanti Gali, Opp. S. T. Bus Stand, Tumsar, Dist. Bhandara, Pin-441912 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/101;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

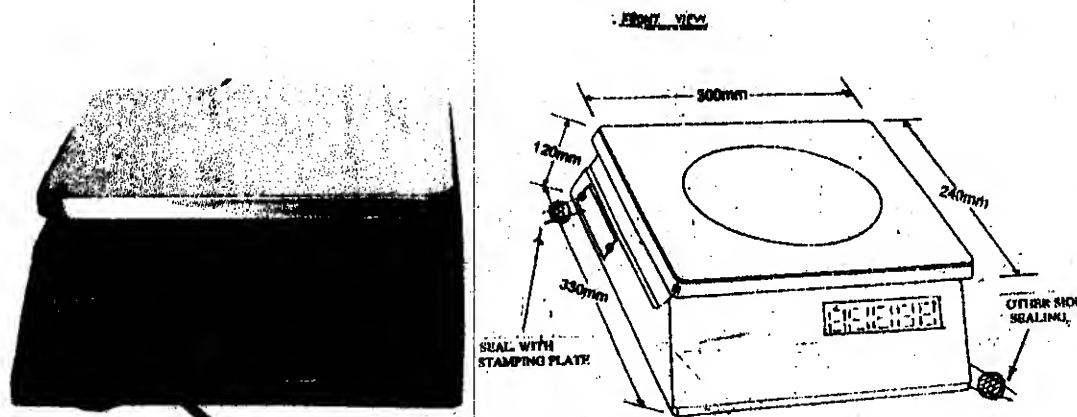


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 g. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range to 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(46)/2011]

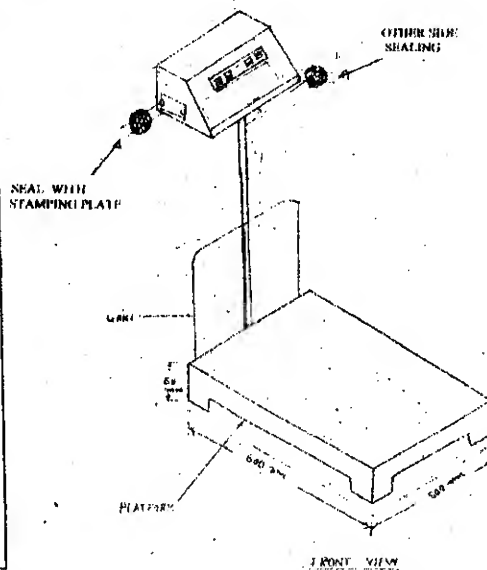
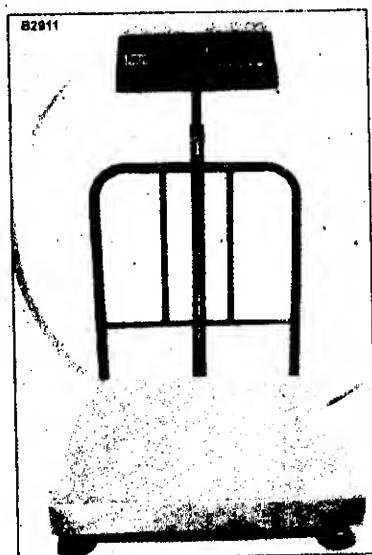
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2105.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आर के वेइंग इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, विनोबा भावे नगर, ओम शांति गली, एस टी बस स्टैंड के सामने, तुमसर, जिला भान्द्रा, पिन-441912 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसपीपीएस-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनसुइसाई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/102 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल का डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(46)/2011]
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2105.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "SPPS-7" and with brand name "SANSUISAI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s R. K. Weighing Electronics, Vinoba Bhave Nagar, Om Shanti Gali, Opp. S. T. Bus Stand, Tumsar, Distt. Bhandara, Pin-441912 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/102;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

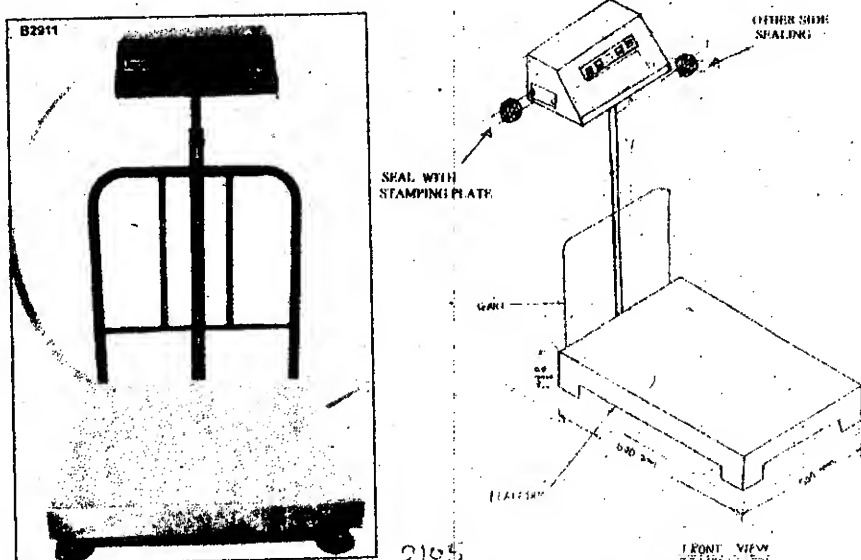


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(46)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

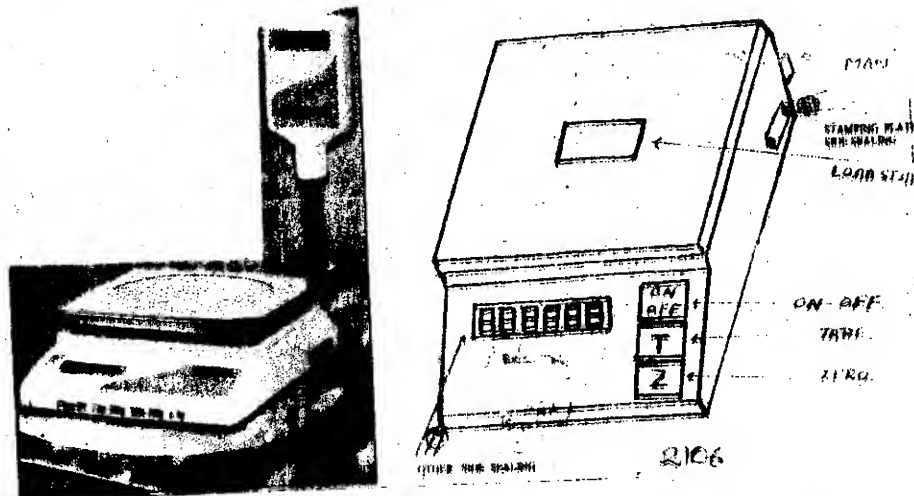
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2106.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैक्स वॉई पी इंटरप्राइजे, गुरुद्वारा रोड, मोती तालाब बाड़ा, जगदलपुर, (बस्तर) (छत्तीसगढ़), पिन-494001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यूआई-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डब्ल्यूआईजीएचटी-ओएम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि.आई एन डी/09/11/96 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेघनुरान युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेघनुरान प्रमाण है। प्रकारा उत्सर्जन डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रणाम पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति- 1 :



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी से से सीलिंग कापर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेल मोड और टॉप कापर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग कापर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम कापर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी कोलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी कोलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच की दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के जैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्र.प्र. से 2 ग्र. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[का. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(48)/2011]

जी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2106.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "WET-11" and with brand name "WEIGHT-ON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Y. P. Enterprises, Gurudwara Road, Moti Talab Para, Jagdalpur, (Bastar) (C.G.), Pin-494001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/96;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 :

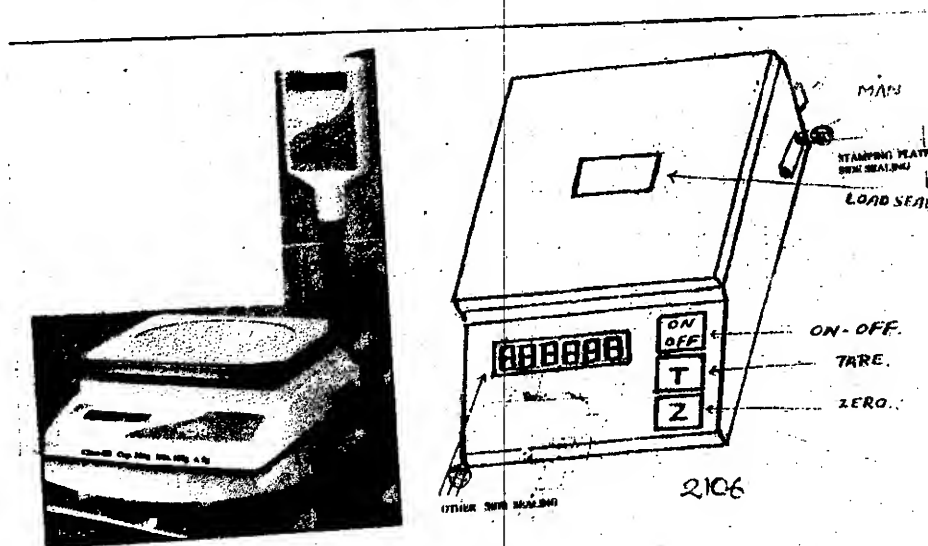


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(48)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

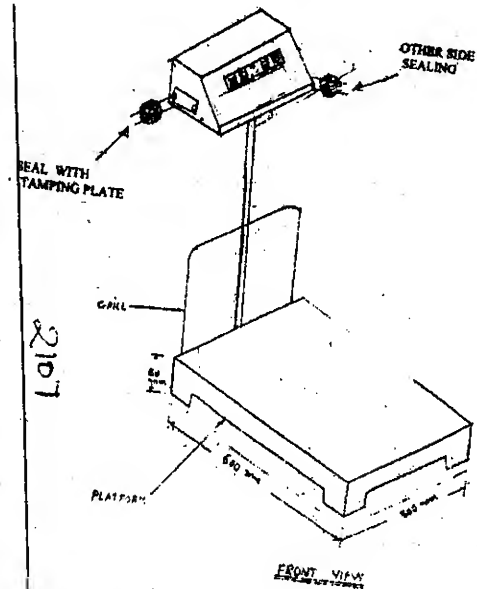
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2107.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स आई पी इंटरप्र्राइज, गुल्दारा रोड, मोती तालाब पाडा, जगदलपुर, (बस्तर) (छत्तीसगढ़), पिन-494001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यूईपी-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डब्ल्यूआईजीएचटी-ओएन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्व आई एन डी/09/11/97 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बोर्ड में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(48)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2107.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "WEP-7" and with brand name "WEIGHT-ON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Y. P. Enterprises, Gurudwara Road, Moti Talab Para, Jagdalpur, (Bastar) (C.G.), Pin-494001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/97;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

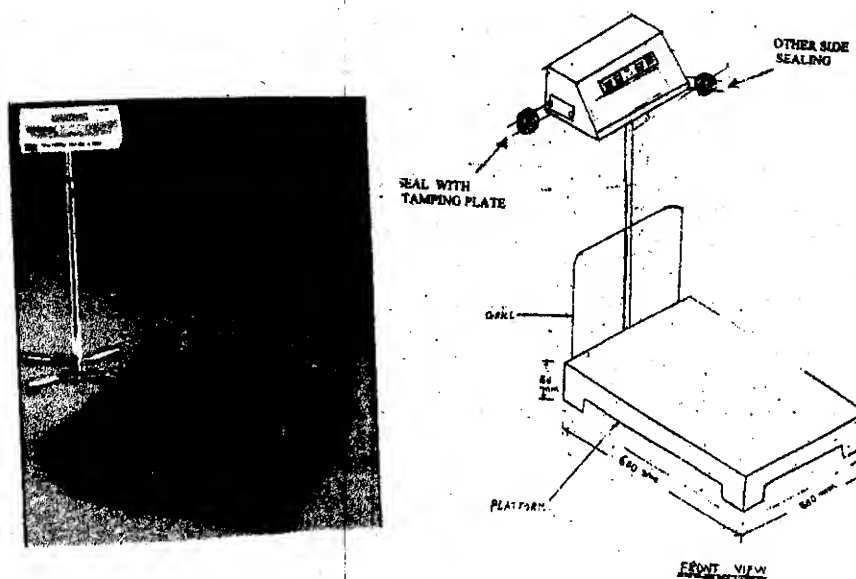


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(48)/2011]

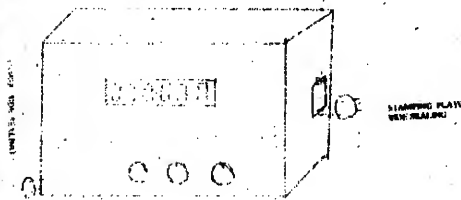
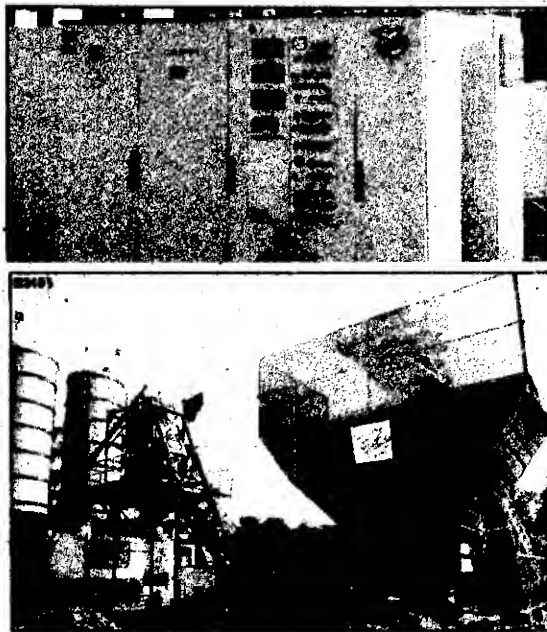
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2108.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साइमैक कंस्ट्रक्शन एंड इंवायनमेंटल इंजीनियरिंग प्रा.लि., 457, जीआईडीसी, पोर-रमनगामडी, जिला-बडोदरा, गुजरात-391243 भारत द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग II वाले "एसआईएमईएम-7" शृंखला के डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर स्लीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एसआईएमईएम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/105 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर स्लीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल (डी) 100 ग्रा. है। एलसीडी/पुलईडी बोल परिणाम सूचित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बॉडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उसे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(53)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2108.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-2 of series "SIMEM-7" and with brand name "SIMEM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Simem Construction and Environmental Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 457, G I D C, Por-Ramangamdi, Dist. Vadodara, Gujarat-391243, India and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/105;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg, minimum capacity of 10 kg. The scale interval (d) is 100 g. The LCD/LED display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

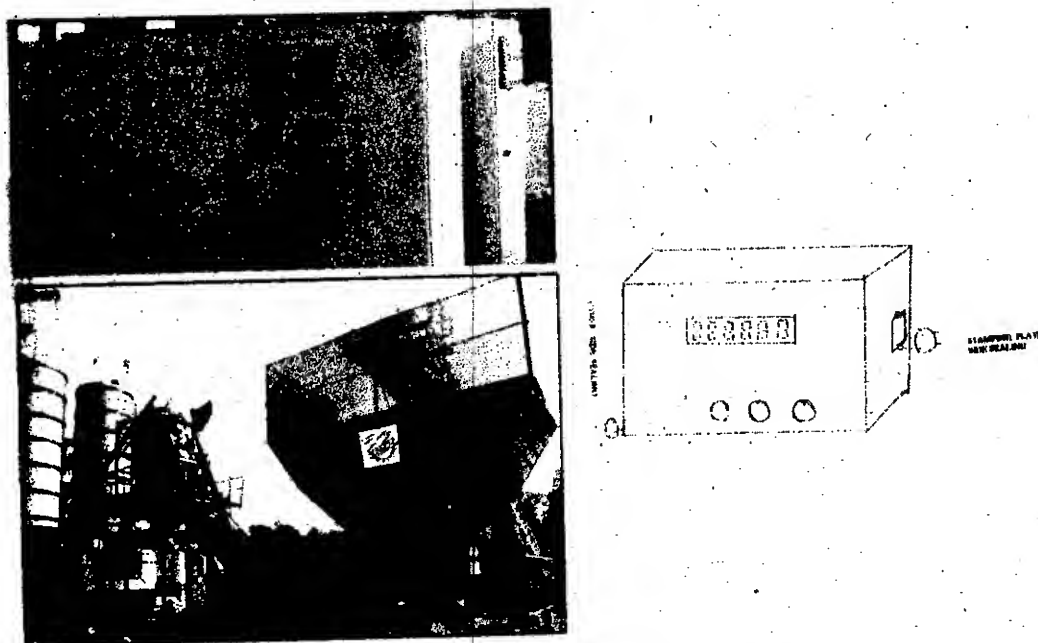


Figure-3 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity from 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(53)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

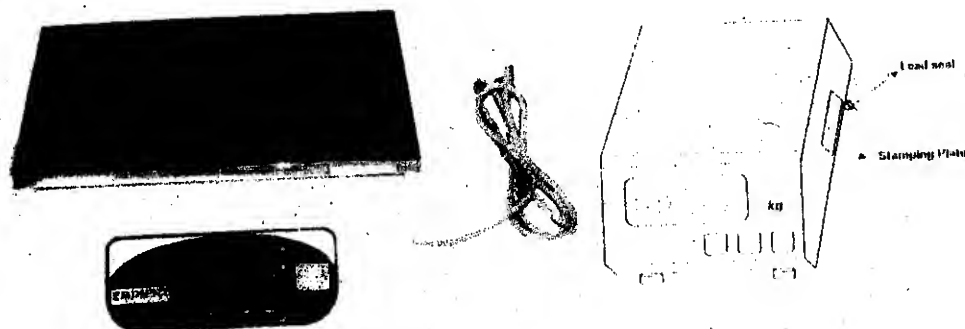
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. अ. 2109.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् वह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कौशिक स्केल कॉरपोरेशन, ए-84/बी, ईस्ट नथू कालोनी, गुरुद्वारा के पास, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "केएसएच" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इमिनेन्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/91 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(10)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2109.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "KSH" and with brand name "EMINENT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kaushik Scale Corporation, A-84/B, East Nathu Colony, Near Gurudwara, Shahdara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/91;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

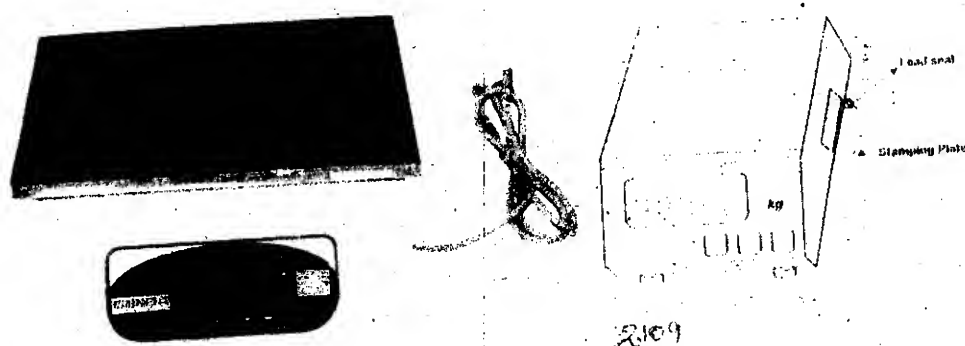


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and topcover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with sea. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(10)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2110.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कौशिक स्केल कॉरपोरेशन, ए-84/बी, ईस्ट न्यू कालोनी, गुरुद्वारा के पास, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम क्षमता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "केएसटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इमिनेन्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/92 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(10)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2110.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KST" and with brand name "EMINENT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kaushik Scale Corporation, A-84/B, East Nafth Colony, Near Gurudwara, Shahdara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/92;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

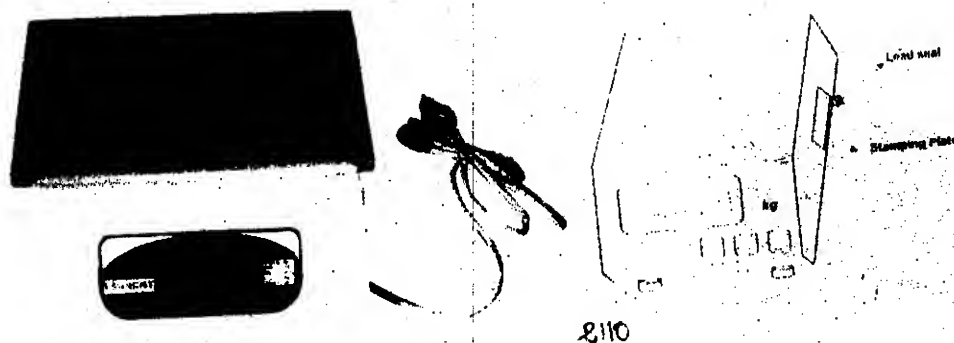


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(10)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

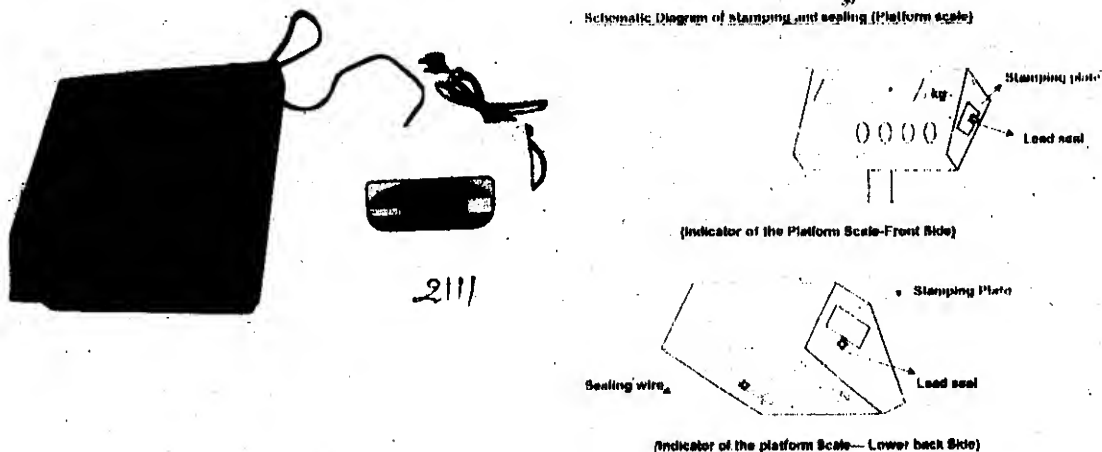
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. अ. 2111.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कौशिक स्केल कॉरपोरेशन, ए-84/बी, ईस्ट न्यू कालोनी, गुरुद्वारा के पास, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "केएसपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इनिमैट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिड़ आई एन डी/09/11/93 समनुद्दिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवस्थिततात्मक भारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध ढांचाग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृति योजनाबद्ध ढांचाग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(10)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

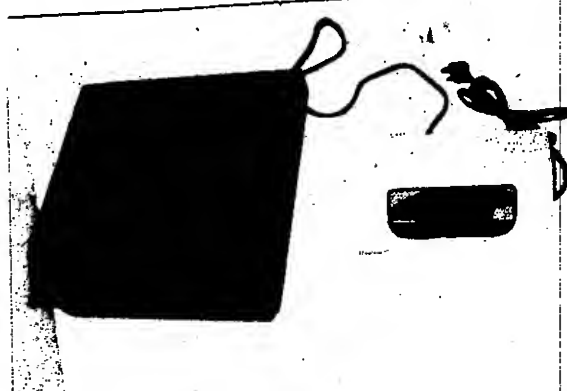
New Delhi, the 3rd July, 2011

S.O. 2111.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "KSP" and with brand name "EMINENT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Kaushik Scale Corporation, A-84/B, East Nathu Colony, Near Gurudwara, Shahdara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/93;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Schematic Diagram of stamping and sealing (Platform Scale)

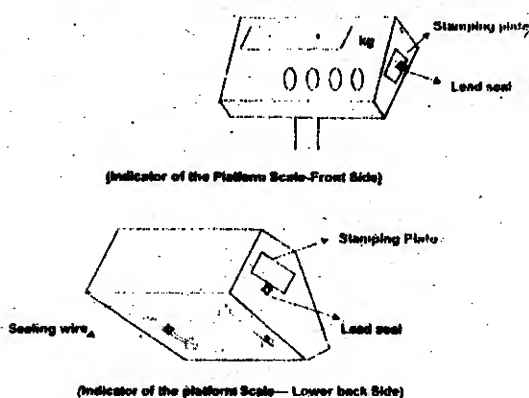


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(10)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

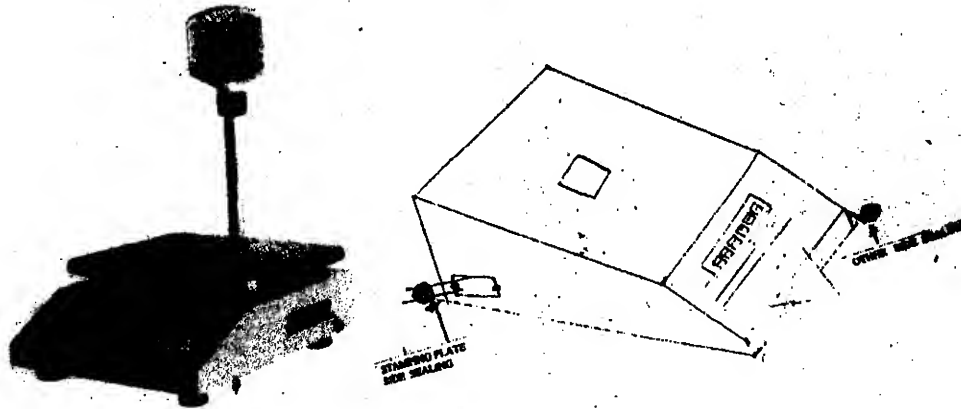
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. अ. 2112.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाप्त हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गणेश स्केल कां., पारेख बाड़ी, अमरेली रोड, सावरकुंडला, जिला अमरेली, पिन-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम-यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसईटी-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टॉइंग) के मॉडल का, जिसके बाट का नाम "सेनसोटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/30 सम्पुर्णरित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकारा उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध आध्यात्म

जिससे मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के लिए निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेल प्लेट और टॉप कवर को बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग कागज निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रकृपी योजनाबद्ध आध्यात्म उपरोक्त चित्रा है।

उपकरण में बाहरी कोलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी कोलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/नंबर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह योजना करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही नेक, यथार्थता और कार्यप्रदान के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. के बैसे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(18)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2112.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SET-11" and with brand name "SENSOTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Ganesh Scale Co, Parekh Vadi, Amreli Road, Savarkundla, Dist. Amreli, Pin-364515 (Guj.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/30;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

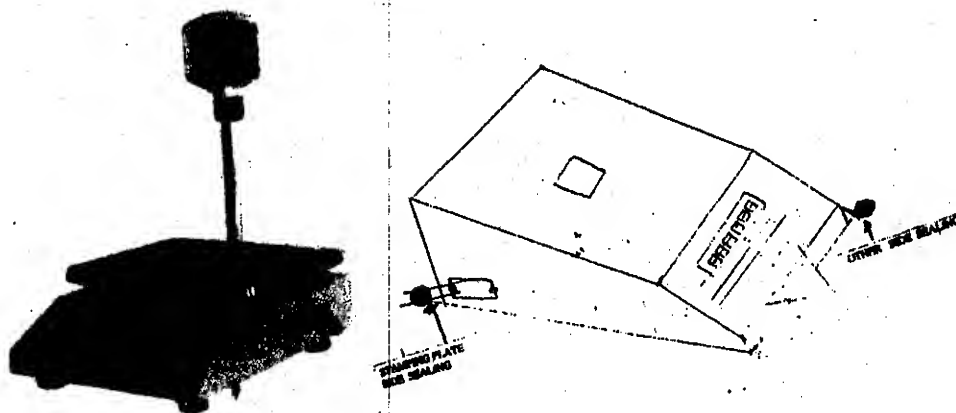


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(18)2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

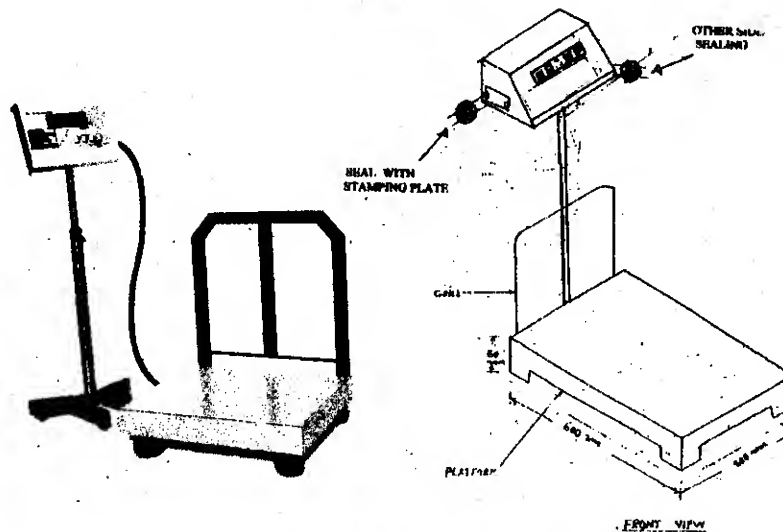
नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2113.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गणेश स्केल कां., पारेख वाडी, अमरेली रोड, सावरकुंडला, जिला अमरेली, पिन-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (व्यवर्धता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसईपी-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेनसोटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/11/31 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(18)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi; the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2113.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SEP-7" and with brand name "SENSOTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Ganesh Scale Co, Parekh Vadi, Amreli Road, Savarkundla, Dist. Amreli, Pin-364515 (Guj.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/31;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

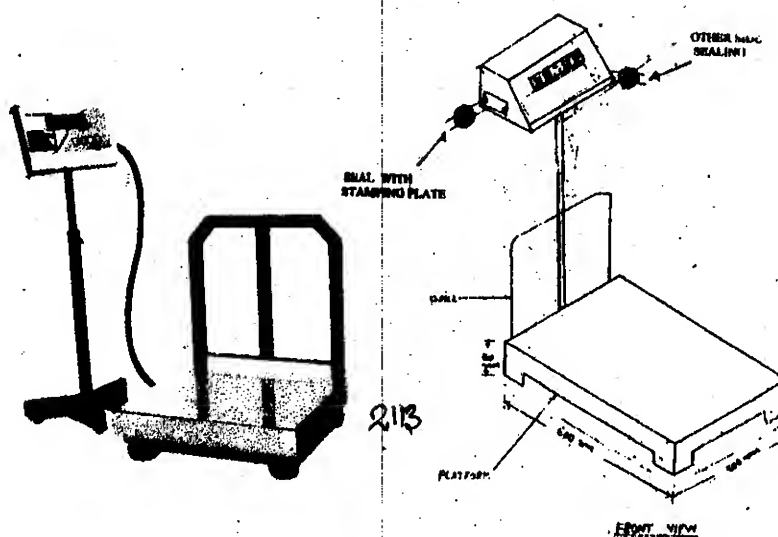


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(18)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2114.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 498 : 2003 वैक्युम पैन चीनी (रोपित श्वेत चीनी) का वर्गीकरण (पांचवा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
2.	आई एस 873 : 1974 द्रवीय ग्लूकोज की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 3 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
3.	आई एस 874 : 1992 डेक्सट्रोस मोनोहाइड्रेट—विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
4.	आई एस 1151 : 2003 परिष्कृत चीनी—विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
5.	आई एस 1152 : 2003 आइसिंग चीनी—विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
6.	आई एस 1162 : 1958 गन्ने के शीरा की विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
7.	आई एस 1168 : 1973 क्यूब चीनी की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
8.	आई एस 5975 : 2003 कच्ची चीनी—विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
9.	आई एस 7224 : 2006 आयोडीनकृत नमक निर्वात वाष्पित आयोडीनकृत नमक और रिफाईंड आयोडीनकृत नमक—विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	31 अगस्त 2011
10.	आई एस 8847 : 1978 शुष्क ग्लूकोज सिरप की विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
11.	आई एस 12906 : 1990 मिसरी—विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 3 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
12.	आई एस 12923 : 1990 गन्ना गुड—विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 3 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
13.	आई एस 12924 : 1990 बूरा—विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 3 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
14.	आई एस 13952 : 1994 ताढ़ गुड—विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.	आई एस 14400 : 1996 ताड़ शक्कर—विशिष्ट	संशोधन संख्या 2 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011
16.	आई एस 15279 : 2003 चीनी एवं चीनी उत्पाद—परीक्षण विधि	संशोधन संख्या 1 वर्ष 2011	30 जून 2011

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, मुम्बई, चण्डीगढ़ तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एफएडी/जी-128]

तिथि : 27 जुलाई 2011

डॉ. आर. के. बजाज, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 27th July, 2011

S.O. 2114.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No.	No. & Year of the Amendment	Date of which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 498 : 2003 Grading for Vacuum Pan (Plantation White) Sugar (Fifth Revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2011	30th June 2011
2. IS 873 : 1974 Specification for liquid glucose (First Revision)	Amendment No. 3 Year 2011	30th June 2011
3. IS 874 : 1992 Dextrose Monohydrate—Specification (Third Revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
4. IS 1151 : 2003 Refined Sugar—Specification (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
5. IS 1152 : 2003 Icing Sugar—Specification (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 1 Year 2011	30th June 2011
6. IS 1162 : 1958 Specification for cane Molasses.	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
7. IS 1168 : 1973 Specification for cube Sugar (First Revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
8. IS 5975 : 2003 Raw Sugar—Specification (First Revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
9. IS 7224 : 2006 Iodized salt, vacuum evaporated iodized salt and refined iodized salt—Specification (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	31st August 2011
10. IS 8847 : 1978 Specification for dried glucose syrup.	Amendment No. 1 Year 2011	30th June 2011
11. IS 12906 : 1990 Misri—Specification	Amendment No. 3 Year 2011	30th June 2011

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12.	IS-12923 : 1990 Cane Gur (Jaggery)-Specification	Amendment No. 3 Year 2011	30th June 2011
13.	IS-12924 : 1990 Bura-Specification	Amendment No. 3 Year 2011	30th June 2011
14.	IS 13952 : 1994 Palm Jaggery (Gur)-Specification	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
15.	IS 14406 : 1996 Palm Sugar-Specification	Amendment No. 2 Year 2011	30th June 2011
16.	IS-15279 : 2003 Sugar and Sugar Products-Methods of Test.	Amendment No. 1 Year, 2011	30th June 2011

Copy of these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: FAD/G-128]

Date : 27 July, 2011

Dr. R. K. BAJAJ, Scientist 'F' and Head (Food & Agri.)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. अ. 2115.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 15955 : 2010, आई एस ओ/टी एस 21098 : 2005 खाद्य पदार्थ—जेनेटिकली रूपान्तरित जीवधारियों एवं व्युत्पन्न उत्पादों की न्यूक्लिक एसिड आधारित विश्लेषण पद्धतियाँ—आई एस/आई एस ओ 21569, आई एस/आई एस ओ 21570 अथवा आई एस/आई एस ओ 21571 में पद्धतियों के संयोजन हेतु प्रक्रिया एवं इस हेतु दी जाने वाली सूचनाएं ।	—	31 दिसम्बर 2010
2. आई एस/आई एस ओ 24276 : 2006 खाद्य पदार्थ—जेनेटिकली रूपान्तरित जीवधारियों एवं व्युत्पन्न उत्पादों के संसूचन हेतु विश्लेषण पद्धतियाँ—सामान्य अपेक्षाएं एवं परिभाषाएं ।	—	30 नवम्बर 2010

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई, तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : एफएडी/जी-128]

तिथि : 27 जुलाई 2011

डॉ. आर. के. बजाज, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 27th July, 2011

S.O. 2115.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established No.	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 15955 : 2010 ISO/TS 21098 : 2005 Food Stuffs—Nucleic acid based methods of analysis of genetically modified organisms and derived products—Information to be supplied and procedure for the addition of methods of IS/ISO 21569, IS/ISO 21570 or IS/ISO 21571.	—	31st December 2010
2. IS/ISO 24276 : 2006 Food stuffs—Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products—General requirements and definitions.	—	30th November 2010

Copy of this standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: FADG-128]

Dr. R.K. BAJAJ, Scientist 'F' and Head (Food & Agri.)

Date : 27 July, 2011

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2116.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानकों में संशोधन किया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष संख्या	संशोधनों की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 1849 (भाग 1/खंड 2) : 1991	1. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011
2. 2541 : 1991	3. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011
3. 5817 : 1992	2. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011
4. 10049 : 1981	3. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011
5. 10359 : 1982	4. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011
6. 14401 : 1996	1. जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई, तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए.के. सेनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

तिथि : 27 जुलाई, 2011

New Delhi, the 27th July, 2011

S.O. 2116.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that Amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No.	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 1849 (Part 1/Sec. 2) : 1991	1. July 2011	31st July 2011
2. 2541 : 1991	3. July 2011	31st July 2011
3. 5817 : 1992	2. July 2011	31st July 2011
4. 10049 : 1981	3. July 2011	31st July 2011
5. 10359 : 1982	4. July 2011	31st July 2011
6. 14401 : 1996	1. July 2011	31st July 2011

Copy of the amendments is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

Date : 27th July, 2011

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' and Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2117.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्र. संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1660 : 2009 पिटवॉ एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1660 (भाग 1) : 1982 पिटवॉ एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन—विशिष्ट (भाग 1) : कुकिंग, टेबल सर्विंग, स्टोरिंग और बेकिंग के बर्तन (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण) आईएस 1660 (भाग 5) : 1966 पिटवॉ एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन—विशिष्ट भाग 5 मोटे तले के बर्तन; आई एस 1660 (भाग 6) : 1980 पिटवॉ एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन—विशिष्ट भाग 6 कम्पार्टमेंटल ट्रे, और आई एस 1660 (भाग 7) : 1970 पिटवॉ एल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन भाग 7 लंच बाक्स, का सामामेलन	1 सितम्बर 2011

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	आईएस/आईएसओ 50001 : 2011 ऊर्जा प्रबंधन प्रणालियाँ-उपयोग के लिए मार्ग-दर्शन सहित अपेक्षाएं	—	31 जुलाई 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई, तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम.ई.डी./जी-2 : 1]

तिथि : 28 जुलाई 2011

जे. ए. सिद्दीकी, वैज्ञानिक-‘ई’ निदेशक (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 28th July, 2011

S.O. 2117.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. and Year of Indian Standards, Date of Establishment if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard
(1)	(2)
1. IS 1660 : 2009 Wrought aluminium utensils-Specification (First Revision)	Amalgamation of IS 1660 (Part 1) : 1982 Specification for wrought aluminium utensils Part 1 Cooking, table, serving, storing and baking utensils (Second Revision); IS 1660 (Part 5) : 1966 Specification for wrought aluminium utensils Part 5 Thick bottom utensils; IS 1660 (Part 6) : 1980 Specification for wrought aluminium utensils Part 6 Compartmental trays and IS 1660 (Part 7) : 1970 Specification for wrought aluminium utensils Part 7 Lunch box.
2. IS/ISO 50001 : 2011 Energy management systems-Requirements with guidance for use.	—
	1st September 2011
	31st July 2011

Copy of these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MED/G-2 : 1]

Date : 28th July 2011

J. A. SIDDIQUI, Scientist 'E' Director (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2118.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 7356 (भाग 1) : 2002 मिट्टी तथा पाषाण भरित बांधों में पोर दाब मापन के लिए उपकरणों के संस्थापन, रख-रखाव और प्रेक्षण की रीति संहिता-भाग 1 छिप्रिल ट्यूब दाब मापी (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 जुलाई 2011	31 जुलाई 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चैन्नई, मुम्बई, तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : डब्लू आर डी 16/टी-3]

तिथि : 28 जुलाई, 2011

जे. सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (जल संसाधन विभाग)

New Delhi, the 28th July, 2011

S.O. 2118.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that Amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Title and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 7356 (Part 1) : 2002 Code of practice for installation, maintenance and observation of instruments for pore pressure measurements in earth dams and rockfill dams : Part 1 Porous tube piezometers (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 1 July 2011	31-07-2011

Copy of this Amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : WRD 16/T-3]

Date : 28th July, 2011

J. C. ARORA, Sc. 'F' and Head (Water Resources Deptt.)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2119.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 12826 (भाग 1) : 1989 औद्योगिक भट्टियों की क्रमबद्धता परीक्षण एवं स्वीकार्यता-रीति संहिता भाग 1 औद्योगिक भट्टियों की क्रमबद्धता के लिये खरीददारों की डाटा सूची	संशोधन संख्या 1 जून 2011.	30 जून 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चैन्नई, मुम्बई, तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

तिथि : 29 जुलाई 2011

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 26/टी-10]
पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2119.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and Title of the Standard(s) No.	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 12826 (Part 1) : 1989 Ordering, testing and acceptance of industrial furnaces—Code of practice—Part 1 Purchaser's data sheet for ordering industrial furnaces	Amendment No. 1 June 2011	30 June 2011

Copy of this Amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

Date : 29-7-2011

[Ref : MTD 26/T-10]

P. GHOSH, Sc. 'F' and Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2120.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(3)	(4)
1. आई एस 1528 (भाग 23) : 2011/आई एसओ 16282 : 2007 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 23 सघन आकारित उष्मासह उत्पादों की परीक्षण पद्धति—परिवेश तापमान में अपघर्षण से प्रतिरोधिता ज्ञात करना	—	31 जुलाई 2011
2. आई एस 10570 : 2011 उष्मासह कास्टबल के परीक्षण की पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 10570 : 1983	31 जुलाई 2011
3. आई एस 15895 : 2011 उच्च अल्यूमिना उष्मासह सीमेंट—विशिष्ट	—	31 जुलाई 2011.

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-68 एवं 91]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2120.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1528 (Part 23) : 2011/ISO 16282 : 2007 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 23 Methods of tests for dense shaped refractory products—Determination of resistance to abrasion at ambient temperature	—	31st July 2011
2.	IS 10570 : 2011 Methods of testing refractory castables (First Revision)	IS 10570 : 1983	31st July 2011
3.	IS 15895 : 2011 High alumina refractory cement—Specification	—	31st July 2011

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 15/T-68 & 91]

P. GHOSH, Sc.-'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2121.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15892 : 2011/आई एसओ 8653 : 1986 आभूषण-अंगूठी का साइज-परिभाषा, मापन एवं अभिनाम	—	31 जुलाई 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 10/टी-75]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2121.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards Established No.	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 15892 : 2011/ISO 8653 : 1986 Jewellery—Ring Sizes—Definition, measurement and designation	—	31st July, 2011

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MTD 10/T-75]

P. GHOSH, Sc.-'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2122.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अधिसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 1161 : 1998 इस्पात नलिकाएं संरचनात्मक उपयोगों के लिये—विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 4, जून 2011	27 जुलाई, 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/टी-2]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2122.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Amendment, Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	IS No. & Title of the amendment(s)	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1161 : 1998 Steel tubes for structural purposes—Specification (Fourth Revision)	Amendment No. 4, June 2011	27th July, 2011

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 19/T-2]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' and Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2123.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 5410 : 1992 सीमेन्ट रंग रोगन—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 4, जुलाई 2010	13 सितम्बर 2011

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 20/आई एस-5410]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2123.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that Amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 5410 : 1992 Cement Paint—Specification (First Revision)	Amendment No. 4, July, 2010	13th September 2010

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 20/IS-5410]

E. DEVENDER, Scientist 'F' and Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2124.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (4) के उप-विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा	भाग	अनुभाग	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3731155	2-6-2011	सहयाद्री इंडस्ट्रीज लिमि., गट सं. 322/323, खेडगांव, तालुका दौंड, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र ।	फाइबर सीमेंट फ्लेट शीट्स	14862			2000
2.	3722659	8-6-2011	महेश एजेंसी, गट संख्या 2482, मिलकत नं. 5310, प्रोटेक्टो कम्पनी के पीछे पूना-नाशिक हाइवे, चाकण, तालुका खेड, जिला पुणे-410501, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
3.	3732359	9-6-2011	वीना पाइप्स एंड फिटिंग्स प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. बी-48/3, वाई इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, तालुका वाई, जिला सातारा-412803, महाराष्ट्र ।	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए अप्लास्टिक पीवीसी पाइप्स	4985			2000
4.	3717060	22-6-2011	पी. एम. इंडस्ट्रीज, गट सं. 246, एच पी 1172, बारगी वस्ती, चिंबाली, तालुका खेड, जिला पुणे-412105, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
5.	3733765	24-6-2011	भामचंद्र फूड्स एंड बेवरेजेज, गट संख्या 313, प्लॉट नं. 1, शिंदेगांव, ए/पी वसूली, तालुका खेड, जिला पुणे-410501, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6.	3738068	13-6-2011	रविन केबल्स लि., गट सं. 227/230, आलंदी - मारकल मेन रोड, मारकल गांव, तालुका खेड, जिला पुणे-412105 महाराष्ट्र ।	1100 वोल्ट वोल्टता तक और सहित के लिए एरियल बंडल केबल्स	14255			1995

[सं. सीएमडी/13 : 13]

बी. एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2124.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Section	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3731155	2-6-2011	Sahyadri Industries Ltd., Gat No. 322/323, Kedgaon, Taluka Daund, District Pune, Maharashtra	Fibre Cement Flat Sheets	14862			2000
2.	3722659	8-6-2011	Mahesh Agency, Gat No. 2482, Milkat No. 5310, Behind Protecto Company, Poona Nashik Highway, Chakan, Taluka Khed, District Pune-410501, Maharashtra	Packaged drinking water (Other than Packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
3.	3732359	9-6-2011	Veena Pipes and Fittings Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. B-48/3, Wai Industrial Area, Taluka Wai, District Satara-412803, Maharashtra	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985			2000
4.	3717060	22-6-2011	P. M. Industries, Gat No. 246, HP 1172, Bargi Vasti, Chimbali, Taluka Khed, District Pune-412105, Maharashtra	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5.	3733765	24-6-2011	Bhamchandra Foods and Beverages, Gat No. 313, Plot No. 1, Shindegaon, A/P Vasuli, Taluka Khed, District Pune-410501, Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
6.	3738068	13-6-2011	Ravin Cables Ltd., Gat No. 227/230, Alandi-Markal Main Road, Markal Village, Taluka Khed, District Pune-412105, Maharashtra.	Aerial bunched cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 Volts	14255			1995

[No. CMD/13 : 13]

B. M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' and Head

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2125.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा	भाग	अनुभाग	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3720554	26-4-2011	अमोलरिच पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर, एम. सं. 409, एट/पोस्ट राजाले, तालुका फलटन, जिला सातारा-415523, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
2.	3707764	26-4-2011	ओम साई इंडस्ट्रीज, गट संख्या 56/58, मौजे पहाड़पुर, तालुका गंगपुर, जिला औरंगाबाद-423702, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
3.	3722053	27-4-2011	सनफ्रेश एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. यू-4, गट संख्या 121/1/4, एट राजनखोल, पोस्ट तिलकनगर, तालुका राहाता, जिला अहमदनगर-413720, महाराष्ट्र ।	दूध पाउडर	1165			2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4.	3699589	27-4-2011	लोकमंगल प्रॉडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, गट संख्या 514/1, सुभाष नगर बिबिडरफल, तालुका नार्थ सोलापुर, जिला सोलापुर-413222, महाराष्ट्र ।	मलाई निकाला हुआ दूध पाउडर - विशिष्ट - भाग - 1 : मानक श्रेणी	13334	1		1998
5.	3699690	27-4-2011	लोकमंगल प्रॉडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, गट संख्या 514/1, सुभाष नगर बिबिडरफल, तालुका नार्थ सोलापुर, जिला सोलापुर-413222, महाराष्ट्र ।	दूध पाउडर	1165			2002
6.	3726970	12-5-2011	जी. वी. पॉलामिस, प्लॉट नं. डी-21, एमआईडीसी, इस्लामपुर, तालुका बालवा, जिला सांगली-415409, महाराष्ट्र ।	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए यूपीवीसी पाइप्स	4985			2000
7.	3727669	16-5-2011	कपूर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम-60/1, अतिरिक्त एमआईडीसी, जिला सातारा-415004, महाराष्ट्र ।	सामान्य उद्देश्यों के लिए (20 किलोवाट तक के) इंजन स्थिर गति सम्पीडन इग्निशन (डीजल) के लिए निष्पादन अपेक्षाएं	10001			1981
8.	3727568	16-5-2011	साई बेवरेजेज, प्लॉट नं. डी-74, सूपा, तालुका पारनेर, जिला अहमदनगर-414302, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
9.	3727467	16-5-2011	गोदावरी एग्रो प्रॉडक्शन, स. नं. 39, पी सं. 1-3-2955, बडगूजर तराफ, जीजाऊ नगर, जिला बीड-431122, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
10.	3728267	18-5-2011	आर्दर्स वाटरमेटिक्स प्रा. लि., सं. नं. 25, गट सं. 84, ब्लॉक डी, प्लॉट नं. 43-47, एमआईडीसी परभणी के पास, एट खानापुर, जिला परभणी-431401, महाराष्ट्र ।	सिंचाई उपकरण - इंमीटर्स	13487			1992

[सं. सीएमडी/13 : 11]

बी. एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2125.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Section	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3720554	26-4-2011	Amolrich Packaged Drinking Water, M. No. 409, A/P Rajale, Taluka Phaltan, District Satara-415523 Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than Packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
2.	3707764	26-4-2011	Om Sai Industries, Gut No. 56/58, Mauje Pahadpur, Taluka Gangapur, District Aurangabad-423702 Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than Packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
3.	3722053	27-4-2011	Sunfresh Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. U-4, Gut No. 121/1/4, At Ranjankhol, Post Tilaknagar, Taluka Rahata, District Ahmednagar-413720 Maharashtra.	Milk Powder	1165			2002
4.	3699589	27-4-2011	Lokmangal Products Ltd., Gat No. 514/1, Subhash Nagar, Bibidarfal, Taluka North Solapur, District Solapur-413222 Maharashtra.	Skimmed Milk Powder - Specification - Part I: Standard Grade	13334	1		1998
5.	3699690	27-4-2011	Lokmangal Products Ltd., Gat No. 514/1, Subhash Nagar, Bibidarfal, Taluka North Solapur, District Solapur-413222 Maharashtra.	Milk Powder	1165			2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6.	3726970	12-5-2011	G V. Polymers, Plot No. D-21, MIDC, Islampur, Taluka Walwa, District Sangli-415409 Maharashtra.	UPVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985			2000
7.	3727669	16-5-2011	Copper Corporation Ltd., M-60/1, Addl. MIDC, Satara-415004 Maharashtra.	Performance requirements for constant speed compression ignition (diesel) engines for general purposes (upto 20 kW)	10001			1981
8.	3727568	16-5-2011	Sai Beverages, Plot No. D-74, Supa, Taluka Parner, District Ahmednagar-414302 Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than Packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
9.	3727467	16-5-2011	Godavari Agro Production, S. No. 39, P. No. 1-3-2955, Badgujar Taraf, Jijau Nagar, District Beed-431122 Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
10.	3728267	18-5-2011	Arts Watermatics Pvt. Ltd., Sr. No. 25, Gut No. 84, Block 'D' Plot Nos. 43-47, Near MIDC Parbhani, At Khanapur, District Parbhani-431401 Maharashtra.	Irrigation equip- ment - emitters	13487.			1992

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

B. M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' and Head

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2126.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 6873 (भाग 2/अनुभाग 2) : 2009/सिस्पर 14-2 : 1997 रेडियो व्यवधान लक्षणों की मापन पद्धतियाँ एवं सीमाएं भाग 2 विद्युत चुम्बकीय संगतता (ई एम सी) घरेलू साधन, विद्युत संयंत्र और समान उपकरणों के लिये अपेक्षाएं अनुभाग 2 प्रतिरक्षा पारिवारिक उत्पादों के उपयोग हेतु मानक (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	दिसम्बर 2009
2.	आई एस 9333 : 2009/आई ई सी 60732 : 1982 चुम्बकीय सामग्री की सिलिंडर कोर, द्यूब कोर और पेंच कोर की मापन पद्धतियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	दिसम्बर 2009
3.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/आई ई सी 13335 - 1 : 2004 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी - सुरक्षा का प्रबन्धन भाग 1 सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी सुरक्षा प्रबन्धन की धारणा और प्रतिरूप	—	दिसम्बर 2009
4.	आई एस/आई ई सी 62255-1 : 2003 ब्रॉडबैंड डिजीटल कम्युनिकेशन हेतु मल्टीकोर एवं सिमेट्रिकल युगल/क्वाड केबल (हाई बिट रेट डिजीटल एक्सेस टेलीकम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्क्स) - संयंत्र के बाहर की केबल भाग 1 जेनेरिक विशिष्टि	—	फरवरी 2011
5.	आई एस/आई ई सी 62255-2 : 2006 ब्रॉडबैंड डिजीटल कम्युनिकेशन हेतु मल्टीकोर एवं सिमेट्रिकल युगल/क्वाड केबल (हाई बिट रेट डिजीटल एक्सेस टेलीकम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्क्स) - संयंत्र के बाहर की केबल भाग 2 अनफिल्ड केबल - खंड विशिष्टि	—	फरवरी 2011
6.	आई एस/आई ई सी 62255-3 : 2003 ब्रॉडबैंड डिजीटल कम्युनिकेशन हेतु मल्टीकोर एवं सिमेट्रिकल युगल/क्वाड केबल (हाई बिट रेट डिजीटल एक्सेस टेलीकम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्क्स) - संयंत्र के बाहर की केबल भाग 3 फिल्ड केबल - खंड विशिष्टि	—	फरवरी 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एल आई टी डी/जी - 75]

न. सिंह, प्रमुख (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं आई टी)

तिथि : 03-08-2011

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2011

S.O. 2126.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 6673 (Part 2/Sec. 2) : 2009/CISPR 14-2 : 1997 Limits and methods of measurements of radio disturbance characteristics Part 2 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus Section 2 Immunity—product family standard (Second revision)	—	December 2009
2.	IS 9333 : 2009/IEC 60732 : 1982 Measuring methods for cylinder cores, tube cores and screw cores of magnetic oxides (first revision)	—	December 2009
3.	IS/ISO/IEC 13335-1 : 2004 Information technology—security—management of information and communications technology security Part 1 Concepts and models for information and communications technology security management	—	December 2009
4.	IS/IEC 62255-1 : 2003 Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for broadband digital communications (high bit rate digital access telecommunication networks)—Outside plant cables Part 1 Generic specification	—	February 2011
5.	IS/IEC 62255-2 : 2006 Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for broadband digital communications (high bit rate digital access telecommunication networks)—Outside plant cables Part 2 Unfilled cables—sectional specification	—	February 2011
6.	IS/IEC 62255-3 : 2006 Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for broadband digital communications (high bit rate digital access telecommunication networks)—Outside plant cables Part 3 Filled cables—sectional specification	—	February 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

Date : 3-8-2011

[Ref: LITD/G-75]
N. SINGH, Head (Electronics & IT)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2127.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3009 तारीख क्रमशः 9-12-2010 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 11-12-2010 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 29-3-2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : विराटनगर		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्र. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा नं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेअर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	जयसिंहपुरा	1457	0	06	36
		1455	0	00	19
		1447	0	00	36
		1434	0	00	28

[फा. सं. आर-31015/58/2004-जो आर-II]

ए. मोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2127.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. No. 3009 dated 9-12-2010 in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated 11-12-2010 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 29-3-2011;

And whereas the competent authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Viratnagar		District : Jaipur		State : Rajasthan	
Sr No.	Name of the Village	Khasra No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
			(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Jaisinghpura	1457	0	06	36
		1455	0	00	19
		1447	0	00	36
		1434	0	00	28

[F.No. R-31015/58/2004-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2128.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3010 तारीख क्रमशः 9-12-2011 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 11-12-2010 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्ना से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्ना-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 30-3-2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्र. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा नं.	हेक्टेअर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
			(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	नारीकावास	33	0	01	07
		47	0	01	42
		(स. चारागाह)			
2.	लालचन्दपुरा	1	0	10	16
		2	0	01	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	बावड़ी	76	0	01	54
4.	सिवार	64	0	03	09
		227	0	01	98
5.	मांचवा	382	0	03	48
		228	0	03	93
		225	0	01	78

[फा. सं. आर-31015/54/2004-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2128.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. Nos. 3010 dated 9-12-2010 in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India, dated 11-12-2010 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 30-3-2011;

And whereas the competent authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Jaipur		District : Jaipur		State : Rajasthan	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Narikawas	33	0	01	07
		47	0	01	42
		(G/L Pasture)			
2.	Lalchandpura	1	0	10	16
		2	0	01	20
3.	Bavadi	76	0	01	54

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Sinwar	64	0	03	09
		227	0	01	98
5.	Manchawa	382	0	03	48
		228	0	03	93
		225	0	01	78

[F. No. R-31015/54/2004-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2129.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लिंगमों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिला सागर स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला गुना, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ.नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	995, दिनांक 19-5-1998	अगरपुरा	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
		कजलिया	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
		बालाखेड़ी	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
		नलखेड़ा	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
		मकसूदनगढ़	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
2.	1797, दिनांक 7-9-1998	कजलिया	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
3.	1783, दिनांक 19-6-2009	कजलिया	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009
		नलखेड़ा	राघौगढ़	गुना	मध्य प्रदेश	2-7-2009

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2129.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, District Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bina, District Sagar, in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Guna in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	995, Date 19-5-1998	Agarpura	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
		Kajaliva	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
		Balakhedi	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
		Nalkheda	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
		Maksudan Garh	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
2.	1797, Date 7-9-1998	Kajaliya	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
3.	1783, Date 19-6-2009	Kajaliva	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009
		Nalkheda	Raghogarh	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2-7-2009

[F.No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2130.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अधिसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिला सागर स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला सागर, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	क.अ.नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3040, दिनांक 2-12-1997	हंसलखेड़ी	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
		पटकुई	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
		पिपरियापुरन	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
		सरगोली	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
		मनमति	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
		नेहरोन	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010
2.	2329, दिनांक 10-9-2010	सरगोली	बीना	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	28-9-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2130.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, District Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bina, District Sagar, in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Sagar in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3040, Date 2-12-1997	Hansalkhedi	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
		Patkuie	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
		Pipariyapuran	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
		Sargoli	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
		Mnamati	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
		Nahron	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010
2.	2329, Date 10-9-2010	Sargoli	Bina	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	28-9-2010

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2131.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के जिला सागर स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला झाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

		अनुसूची				
क्र. सं.	का.आ.नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3139, दिनांक 12-12-1997	भीम फालिया	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		कालाखूट	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		पिटोल कलों	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		पिटोलखुर्द	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बावडी बडी	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		खेडी	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		मोद	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		मसूरिया	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		गेलरकला	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		उदयमाल	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		नरवालिया	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		देबर	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		जुनवानिया	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बरोड	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		कल्याणपुर	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		भमरदा	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बरखेडा	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		मुण्डत	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		नारदा	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		पाडलघाटी	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	1088, दिनांक 22-4-2009	कालाखूंट	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		पिटोल कलौ	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		पिटोल खुर्द	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		खेड़ी	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		मोद	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		गैलरकला	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		नरवालिया	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		ढेवर	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		कल्याणपुरा	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बरखेड़ा	झाबुआ	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
3.	3041, दिनांक 5-12-1997	झाबलिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		रलियावन	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		सोयला	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		अलीस्याखेड़ी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		रायपुरिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		मातापाड़ा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		सागड़िया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		अजब बोराली	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बावड़ी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बाछीखेड़ा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		सेजलिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बरबेट	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		कचनारिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		रुपारेल	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		भमती	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		गब्बापाड़ा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		डाबड़ी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बेगनबर्डी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		लालपुरा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		छायनपाड़ा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		कसारबर्डी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
4.	714, दिनांक 18-3-2009	झाबलिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		सोयला	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		आलस्याखेड़ी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		सेजलिया	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		बेगनबर्डी	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009
		लालपुरा	पेटलावद	झाबुआ	मध्य प्रदेश	30-4-2009

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2131.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (i) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to those Notification;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, District Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bina, District Sagar, in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in the said lands which in brief are specified in the schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Jhabuva in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3139, Date 12-12-1997	Bhimfaliya	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Kalakhut	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Pitolkala	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Pitolkhurd	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Bawadibadi	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Khedi	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Mod	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Masuriya	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Gelarkala	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Udeymal	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Narwalia	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Dhebar	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Junwaniya	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Barod	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Kalyanpur	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Bhamarda	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Barkheda	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Mundot	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Naranda	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Padalghati	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
2.	1088, Date 22-4-2009	Kalakhut	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Pitolkala	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Pitolkhurd	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Khedi	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Mod	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2.	1088, Date 22-4-2009—Contd.	Gelarkala	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Narwalia	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Dhebar	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Kalyanpura	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Barkheda	Jhabuva	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
3.	3041, Date 5-12-1997	Zhabliya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Raliyavan	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Soyala	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Alisiya Khedi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Raipuriya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Matapada	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Sagadiya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Ajab Borali	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Bawdi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Bachhikheda	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Sejaliya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Barbet	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Kachnariya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Ruparel	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Bhamti	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Gabbapada	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Dabdi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Beganbardi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Lalpura	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Chhayana para	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Kasarbardi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
4.	714, Date 18-3-2009	Zhabliya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Soyala	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Alisiya Khedi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Sejaliya	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Beganbardi	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009
		Lalpura	Petlawad	Jhabuva	Madhya Pradesh	30-4-2009

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2132.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में क्या उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाईनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाईनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के जिला सागर स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 क नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला राजगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	991, दिनांक 18-5-1998	खजूरिया घाटा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सामगी घाटा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		तिसई	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बारोल	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		खेरचा खेड़ी	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पठारी	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		निपानियातुला	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		देन्दला	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भ्याना	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सेमलीलोड़ा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		संडावता	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बरखेड़ा खुरम	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
2.	1797, दिनांक 7-9-1998	सेमली लोढ़ा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भ्याना	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
3.	166, दिनांक 11-1-2010	सेमली लोढ़ा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		निपान्या तुला	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भ्याना	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		देंदला	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		शामगी घाटा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पठारी	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बरखेड़ी खुरम	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		खंजरपुर	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		खुजुरिया घाटा	सारंगपुर	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
4.	993, दिनांक 18-5-1998	रसूलपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		कल्पोनी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पाठलिया खेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	993, दिनांक 18-5-1998—जारी	चौंसला	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		तुमडिया खेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		खजूरी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गोरखपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		किशनपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		कुण्डिबे	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		लालपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		मोहकमपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		रानीपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		चैनपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सालपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सांगी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सावलखेड़ा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		जैतुपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पिपल्याखुर्द	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		किशनपुरिया खुर्द	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		रामपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पिपल्बे पुरोहित	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		हिरणखेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		घोघड़िया कलां	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गोल्याबे	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बाजतलाई	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भोजपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		देवली कलां	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		खेरी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		अम्बा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		नारयण घाटा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सिन्दूरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		नाईपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		कचारी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
5.	164, दिनांक 11-1-2010	खजूरी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		तुमडिया खेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गोरखपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		किशन पुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पीपल्बे पुरोहित	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		घोघड़िया कलां	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		अम्बा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	164, दिनांक 11-1-2010—जारी	देवली कलां	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सावनखेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		रानीपुरा	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गोल्यावे	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भोजपुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पाडल्याखेड़ी	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		सिन्दुरिया	राजगढ़	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
6.	969, दिनांक 12-5-1998	बांकपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गुलजारपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		कनाडियाखेड़ी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		रतनपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भूकनी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बरखेड़ी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		नापानेरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		देवरौ खेड़ा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गोलाखेड़ा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		रायपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पिपल्या पेड़त	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भगवानपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		लालपुरा (रामपुरा)	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
7.	165, दिनांक 11-1-2010	कनाडिया खेड़ी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		नापानेरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		पीपल्या पेड़त	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		देहरी खेड़ा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भूकनी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		गुलजारपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बांकपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		लालपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		बरखेड़ी	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010
		भगवानपुरा	ब्यावरा	राजगढ़	मध्य प्रदेश	21-1-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011—ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2132.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (i) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, District Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat to Bina, District Sagar, in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Rajgarh in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Date of Termination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	991, Date 18-5-1998	Khajuriya Ghata	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Samgi Ghata	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Tesai	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Barol	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Khercha Khedi	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Pathari	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Nipaniyatula	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Daidala	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhyana	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Semliloda	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Sandavata	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Barkheda Khurram	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
2.	1797, Date 7-9-1998	Semli Loda	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhyana	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
3.	166, Date 11-1-2010	Semliloda	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Nipaniyatula	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhyana	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Daidala	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Samgi Ghata	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Pathari	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Barkheda Khurram	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Khanjarpur	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Khajuriya Ghata	Sarangpur	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
4.	993, Date 18-5-1998	Rasulpura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kalponi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Padliya Khedi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Chaunsala	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Tumadiya Khedi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Khajuri	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Gorakh Pura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kisan Puriva	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kundibe	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Lalpura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Mohakam Pur	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	993, Date 18-5-1998—Contd.	Rani Pura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Chain Puriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Sal Pura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Sangi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Savan Kheda	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Jait Pura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Pipliya Khurd	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kisan Puriya Khurd	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Ram Puriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Piplabe	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Hiran Khedi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Ghoghadiya Kalan	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Goliabe	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bajtalai	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhojpuriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Dewali Kalan	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kheri	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Amba	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Narayan Ghata	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Sinduriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Naipuriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kachari	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
5.	164, Date 11-1-2010	Khajuri	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Tumadiya Khedi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Gorakhpura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kisan Puriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Piplabe Purohit	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Ghoghadiya Kalan	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Amba	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Dewali Kalan	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Savan Khedi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Ranipura	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Goliabe	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhojpuriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Padliyakhedhi	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Sinduriya	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
6.	969, Date 12-5-1998	Bānkpara	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Guljarpara	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Kanadiya Khedi	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Ratanpara	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhunkni	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Barkhedhi	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Napanera	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Devari Kheda	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	969, Date 12-5-1998—Contd.	Gola Kheda	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Raipura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Pipaliya Pedat	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhagwan Pura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Lalpura (Rampura)	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
7.	165, Date 11-1-2010	Kanadiya Khedi	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Napanera	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Pipliya Pedat	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Dehari Kheda	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhukani	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Guljarpura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bankpura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Lalpura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Barkhedi	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010
		Bhagwanpura	Biaora	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	21-1-2010

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2133.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, चूंकि गुजरात राज्य के जिला दाहोद में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला दाहोद, गुजरात राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ. नं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1803, दिनांक 16-7-1997	भाथ वाडा	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	4-9-2010
		असायडी	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	7-9-2010
		सानीया	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	7-9-2010
		रेवाडी	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	7-9-2010
		पिपलोद	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	14-9-2010
		पंचेला	बारीया	पंजमहाल	गुजरात	14-9-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2.	1442, दिनांक 21-5-2010	पीपलोद	देवगढ बारिया	दाहोद	गुजरात	14-9-2010
		पंचेला	देवगढ बारिया	दाहोद	गुजरात	14-9-2010
3.	2779, दिनांक 1-10-1997	प्रतापपुरा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		परपटा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		मन्ली	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		कुन्ली	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		अगारा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		अम्बवा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		पटवान	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		टींबा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		विसलंगा	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		जादाखेरीया	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		कथोलीया	लिमखेडा	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	7-10-2010
4.	1798, दिनांक 7-9-1998	अगारा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		परपटा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		मानली	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	30-9-2010
5.	1907, दिनांक 14-9-1998	प्रतापपुरा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		अगारा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		अम्बवा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		पटवान	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	6-10-2010
6.	1820, दिनांक 14-7-2010	प्रतापपुरा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		परपटा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	18-9-2010
		मानली	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		अगारा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		पटवान	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		टींबा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		विसलंगा	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		जाडाखेरीया	लिमखेडा	दाहोद	गुजरात	7-10-2010
7.	2254, दिनांक 9-9-1997	मातवा	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	14-9-2010
		बावका	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		गडोई	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	26-9-2010
		नगराला	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	29-9-2010
		नानी खरज	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	29-9-2010
		मोटी खरज	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		जालत	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	2-10-2010
		गमला	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	3-10-2010
		चंदवाना	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	4-10-2010
		कतवारा	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	4-10-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7.	2254, दिनांक 9-9-1997—जारी	भुतोडी	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		कठला	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		वरबाडा	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	9-10-2010
		खंगेला	दाहोद	पंचमहाल	गुजरात	10-10-2010
8.	1907, दिनांक 14-9-1998	जालत	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	4-10-2010
		मोटी खरज	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		बावका	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	7-10-2010
9.	1595, दिनांक 25-6-2010	बावका	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		भुतोडी	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	5-10-2010
		गडोइ	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	26-9-2010
		नगराला	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	26-9-2010
		मोटीखरज	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		जालत	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	2-10-2010
		चंदवाना	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	4-10-2010
		कठला	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	29-9-2010
		वरबाडा	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		खंगेला	दाहोद	दाहोद	गुजरात	2-10-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2133.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (i) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, in the State of Gujarat to Bina, in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in District Dahod in the State of Gujarat in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Dahod in the State of Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Taluka	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1803, Date 16-7-1997	Bhathwada	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	4-9-2010
		Asayadi	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-9-2010
		Saniya	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-9-2010
		Rebari	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-9-2010
		Piplod	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	14-9-2010
		Panchela	Bariya	Panchmahal	Gujarat	14-9-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2.	1442, Date 21-5-2010	Piplod	Devgarh Bariya	Dahod	Gujarat	14-9-2010
		Panchela	Devgarh Bariya	Dahod	Gujarat	14-9-2010
3.	2779, Date 1-10-1997	Pratappura	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Parpata	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Manli	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Kumli	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Agara	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Ambwa	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Patwan	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Timba	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Vislanga	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Jadakhheriya	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Katholiya	Limkheda	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-10-2010
4.	1798, Date 7-9-1998	Agara	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Parpata	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Manli	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	30-9-2010
5.	1907, Date 14-9-1998	Pratappura	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Agara	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Ambwa	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Patwan	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	6-10-2010
6.	1820, Date 14-7-2010	Pratappura	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Parpata	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	18-9-2010
		Manli	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Agara	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Patwan	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Timba	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Vislanga	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Jadakhheriya	Limkheda	Dahod	Gujarat	7-10-2010
7.	2254, Date 9-9-1997	Matwa	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	14-9-2010
		Bawka	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Gadoi	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	26-9-2010
		Nagralla	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	29-9-2010
		Nani Kharaj	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	29-9-2010
		Moti Kharaj	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Jalat	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	2-10-2010
		Gamla	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	3-10-2010
		Chandwana	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	4-10-2010
		Katwara	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	4-10-2010
		Bhutodi	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Kathala	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Varvada	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	9-10-2010
		Khangela	Dahod	Panchmahal	Gujarat	10-10-2010
8.	1907, Date 14-9-1998	Bawka	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Moti Kharaj	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Jalat	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	4-10-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
9.	1595, Date 25-6-2010	Bavka	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Gadoi	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	26-9-2010
		Nagralla	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	29-9-2010
		Motikharaj	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Jalat	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	2-10-2010
		Chandwana	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	4-10-2010
		Bhutodi	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	5-10-2010
		Kathala	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	29-9-2010
		Varbada	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Khangela	Dahod	Dahod	Gujarat	2-10-2010

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2134.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज़ लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज़ लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, चूंकि गुजरात राज्य के जिला राजकोट में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला राजकोट, गुजरात राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ.नं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3138, दिनांक 11-12-1997	खजुरडी	पडधरी	राजकोट	गुजरात	20-9-2010
		खाखराबेला	पडधरी	राजकोट	गुजरात	20-9-2010
2.	1796, दिनांक 7-9-1998	खजुरडी	पडधरी	राजकोट	गुजरात	20-9-2010
3.	3000, दिनांक 19-11-1997	जोधपर (जाला)	मोरबी	राजकोट	गुजरात	20-9-2010
		रोहीशाला	मोरबी	राजकोट	गुजरात	20-9-2010
		नेकनाम	मोरबी	राजकोट	गुजरात	16-9-2010
		हमीरपर	मोरबी	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-9-2010
		छत्तर	मोरबी	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-9-2010
4.	596, दिनांक 25-6-2010	नेकनाम	टंकारा	राजकोट	गुजरात	16-9-2010
		हमीरपर	टंकारा	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-9-2010
		छत्तर	टंकारा	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-9-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	2838, दिनांक 28-10-1997	कोटडा नायानी	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		वालासण	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		पीपलीया राज	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		प्रतापगढ़	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		सींधावदर	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		भोजपरा	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	27-9-2010
		राजावडला	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	27-9-2010
		लालपर	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		केराला	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		रसीकगढ़	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		पाज	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		दीधलीया	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		सेखरडी	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		दलडी	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		कासीपर	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	23-9-2010
6.	1796, दिनांक 7-9-1998	वालासण	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		पीपलीयाराज	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		राजावडला	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	27-9-2010
7.	1818, दिनांक 13-7-2010	कोटडा नायानी	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	6-10-2010
		पीपलीया राज	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		प्रतापगढ़	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		सींधावदर	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-2010
		भोजपरा	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	27-9-2010
		राजावडला	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	27-9-2010
		लालपर	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		केराला	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		रसीकगढ़	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		पाज	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		दलडी	वांकानेर	राजकोट	गुजरात	25-9-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2134.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (i) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, in the State of Gujarat to Bina in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in District Rajkot in the State of Gujarat in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Rajkot in the State of Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Taluka	District	State	Date of Termination
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	3138, Date 11-12-1997	Khajurdi	Padadhari	Rajkot	Gujarat	20-9-2010
		Khakhrabela	Padadhari	Rajkot	Gujarat	20-9-2010
2.	1796, Date 7-9-1998	Khajurdi	Padadhari	Rajkot	Gujarat	20-9-2010
3.	3000, Date 19-11-1997	Jodhpur (Jhala)	Morbi	Rajkot	Gujarat	20-9-2010
		Rohishala	Morbi	Rajkot	Gujarat	20-9-2010
		Neknam	Morbi	Rajkot	Gujarat	16-9-2010
		Hamirpar	Morbi	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-9-2010
		Chhatar	Morbi	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-9-2010
4.	1596, Date 25-6-2010	Neknam	Tankara	Rajkot	Gujarat	16-9-2010
		Hamirpar	Tankara	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-9-2010
		Chhattar	Tankara	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-9-2010
5.	2838, Date 28-10-1997	Kotda Nayani	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Valasan	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Pipaliya Raj	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Pratapgadhi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Sindhavadar	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Bhojpara	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	27-9-2010
		Rajavadla	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	27-9-2010
		Lalpar	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Kerala	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Rasikgadhi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Paj	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Dighaliya	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Sekhardi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Daldi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Kasipar	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	23-9-2010
6.	1796, Date 7-9-1998	Valasan	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Pipaliya Raj	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Rajavadla	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	27-9-2010
7.	1818, Date 13-7-2010	Kotda Nayani	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	6-10-2010
		Pipaliyaraj	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Pratapgadhi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Sindhavadar	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	28-9-2010
		Bhojpara	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	27-9-2010
		Rajavada	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	27-9-2010
		Lalpar	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Kerala	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Rasikgadhi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Paj	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Daldi	Wankaner	Rajkot	Gujarat	25-9-2010

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

क़ा. आ. 2135.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विस्तरांगों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत औद्योगिक रिफाईनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए भारत औद्योगिक रिफाईनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य स्थित बाडीनार-संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपयुक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, चूंकि गुजरात राज्य के जिला सुरेन्द्र नगर में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के खण्डोक्ति-1 के अधीन अवैधानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला सुरेन्द्र नगर, गुजरात राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ.नं. व तारीख	गांव का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	25, दिनांक 29-12-1997	आणंदपुर (धाम)	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		रामपरा (धाम)	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		साखामांची	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		देवलीया	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		रूपावडी	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		धामगढ़	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		खाखरावाली	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		रावराणी	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	12-10-2010
2.	1951, दिनांक 30-9-1998	धामगढ़	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
3.	1815, दिनांक 12-7-2010	साखामांची	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		देवलीया	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		धामगढ़	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		रावराणी	कोटीला	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	12-10-2010
4.	24, दिनांक 26-12-1997	उमरडा	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010
		धर्मनगर	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	21-9-2010
		डीडाणा	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	21-9-2010
		सोमासर	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		निधिसर	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		नशिचा	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		नवाणीया	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
5.	1951, दिनांक 30-9-1998	उमरडा	सुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	1591, दिनांक 25-6-2010	उमरडा	मुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010
		धर्मन्द्रगढ़	मुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	21-9-2010
		सोमासर	मुली	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
7.	27, दिनांक 29-12-1997	रामपुरा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		दुवा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		वडोद	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		बलदाणा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		गोमटा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
8.	1951, दिनांक 30-9-1998	बलदाना	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
9.	1590, दिनांक 25-6-2010	रामपुरा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		दुवा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		वडोद	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		बलदाना	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		गोमटा	वढवाण	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
10.	26, दिनांक 29-12-1997	रासका	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		लींबडी	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		अंकेवालिवा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		भलगामडा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-9-2010
		चोरणीया	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-10-2010
		जाखण	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-10-2010
		कटारीया	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	1-10-2010
		टोकराला	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		पाणसीणा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		रलोत	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		घनश्यामपर	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		जनशाली	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
11.	900, दिनांक 17-3-1997	जनशाली	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
12.	1951, दिनांक 30-9-1998	अंकेवालिवा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		भलगामडा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-9-2010
		टोकराला	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		जालमपुर	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
13.	1598, दिनांक 25-6-2010	रासका	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		लींबडी	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		अंकेवालिवा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	30-9-2010
		भलगामडा	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-9-2010
		चोरणीया	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-10-2010
		जाखन	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्र नगर	गुजरात	1-10-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13.	1598, दिनांक 25-6-2010—जारी	कटरिया	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		टोकसाला	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	7-10-2010
		रलोल	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		जालमपुर	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
		जनशाली	लींबडी	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	22-9-2010
14.	2780, दिनांक 27-10-1997	चित्रालांक	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		इम्बरीया	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		चोरवीरा (धानगढ)	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010
		सायला	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010
15.	1594, दिनांक 25-6-2010	चित्रालांक	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		इम्बरीया	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	25-9-2010
		चोरवीरा (धान)	सायला	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	13-9-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-III]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2135.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to those Notification;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, in the State of Gujarat to Bina in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in District Surendra Nagar in the State of Gujarat in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Surendra Nagar in the State of Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Tahuka	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	25, Date 29-12-1997	Anandpur (Than)	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Rampara (Than)	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Lakhamachi	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Devaliya	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Rupavati	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Thangadh	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Khakhrawali	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Ravrani	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	12-10-2010
2.	1951, Date 30-9-1998	Thangadh	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
3.	1815, Date 12-7-2010	Lakhamachi	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Devaliya	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Thangadh	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Raorani	Chotila	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	12-10-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	24, Date 26-12-1997	Umarda	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010
		Dharmendragadh	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	21-9-2010
		Tidana	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	21-9-2010
		Somasar	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Siddhasar	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Nalia	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Navaniya	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
5.	1951, Date 30-9-1998	Umarda	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010
6.	1591, Date 25-6-2010	Umarda	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010
		Dharmendragadh	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	21-9-2010
		Somasar	Muli	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
7.	27, Date 29-12-1997	Rampura	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Tuwa	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Vadod	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Baldana	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Gomta	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
8.	1951, Date 30-9-1998	Baldana	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
9.	1590, Date 25-6-2010	Rampara	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Tuwa	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Vadod	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Baldana	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Gomta	Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
10.	26, Date 29-12-1997	Raska	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Limbdi	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Ankewalia	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Bhalgamda	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-9-2010
		Chorania	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-10-2010
		Jakhan	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-10-2010
		Katariya	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Tokrala	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Pansina	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Ralol	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Ghanshyampur	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Janshali	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
11.	900, Date 17-3-1997	Janshali	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
12.	1951, Date 30-9-1998	Ankewalia	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Bhalgamda	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-9-2010
		Tokrala	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Jalampur	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
13.	1598, Date 25-6-2010	Raska	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Limbdi	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Ankewaliya	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	30-9-2010
		Bhalgamda	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-9-2010
		Choraniya	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-10-2010
		Jakhan	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	1-10-2010
		Katariya	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13.	1598 Date 25-6-2010—Contd.	Tokrala	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	7-10-2010
		Rajol	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Jalampur	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
		Janshalli	Limbdi	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	22-9-2010
14.	2780, Date 27-10-1997	Chitralank	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Ishvariya	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Chorvira (Than)	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010
		Sayala	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010
15.	1594 Date 25-6-2010	Chitralank	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Ishwariya	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	25-9-2010
		Chorvira (Than)	Sayala	Surendra Nagar	Gujarat	13-9-2010

[F.No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2011

क्र. आ. 2136.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लिंगमों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए भारत ओमान रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के गुजरात राज्य स्थित वाडीनार संस्थापन से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य स्थित बीना संस्थापन तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, चूंकि गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को जिला जामनगर, गुजरात राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ.नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन समाप्ति की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2840, दिनांक 4-11-1997	सींगच	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		जांखर	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-9-2010
		जोगवड	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-9-2010
2.	1817, दिनांक 12-7-2010	सींगच	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	23-9-2010
		जांखर	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-9-2010
3.	1364, दिनांक 30-6-1998	जांखर	लालपुर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-9-2010
4.	81, दिनांक 31-12-1997	गागवा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-8-2010
		मोटी खावडी	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	25-8-2010
		मुंगणी	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-8-2010
		नानी खावडी	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	23-8-2010
		सापर	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		आमरा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	81, दिनांक 31-12-1997-जारी	वसई	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		रावलसर	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	10-8-2010
		नाधेडी	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		कनसुमरा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		जाम नगर	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		मोरकंडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		ढेबा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		मोटा थावरिया	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		अलीया वाडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	21-8-2010
		मोडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	21-8-2010
		लाखाणी मोटावास	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	20-8-2010
		लाखाणी नानावास	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010
		खभालीडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
5.	992, दिनांक 18-5-1998	लाखाबावल	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	10-8-2010
6.	1692, दिनांक 24-8-1998	लाखाबावल	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	10-8-2010
7.	1796, दिनांक 7-9-1998	सापर	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		आमरा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		वसई	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		कनसुमरा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		जाम नगर	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		अलीया वाडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	21-8-2010
8.	1443, दिनांक 21-5-2010	गागवा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	24-8-2010
		वसई	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	26-8-2010
		नाधेडी	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		कनसुमरा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	12-8-2010
		मोरकंडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		ढेबा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		मोटा थावरिया	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	30-8-2010
		अलीयाबाडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	21-8-2010
		मोडा	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	21-8-2010
		लाखाणी मोटावास	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	20-8-2010
		लाखाणी नानावास	जाम नगर	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010
9.	2500, दिनांक 30-9-1997	रोझीया	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010
		हमापर	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
		मोटा इटाला	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
		गढडा	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
		लैयाला	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
		सुधाघुना	धोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	1796, दिनांक 7-9-1998	रोझीया	घोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010
		हमापर	घोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
11.	1597, दिनांक 25-6-2010	रोझीया	घोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010
		लैयाला	घोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	27-8-2010
12.	1364, दिनांक 30-6-1998	लैयाला	घोल	जाम नगर	गुजरात	29-8-2010

[फा. सं. आर-31015/13/2011-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2011

S.O. 2136.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (i) of Section (6), Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the name of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Vadinar, in the State of Gujarat to Bina in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in District Jam Nagar in the State of Gujarat in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation 1 of Rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination in District Jam Nagar in the State of Gujarat.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and date	Name of Village	Tahuka	District	State	Date of Termination of operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2840, Date 4-11-1997	Singach	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Jankhar	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-9-2010
		Jogwad	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-9-2010
2.	1817, Date 12-7-2010	Singach	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	23-9-2010
		Jankhar	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-9-2010
3.	1364, Date 30-6-1998	Jankhar	Lalpur	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-9-2010
4.	81, Date 31-12-1997	Gagwa	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-8-2010
		Moti J	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	25-8-2010
		Mungni	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-8-2010
		Nani Khavdi	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	23-8-2010
		Sapar	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Amra	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Vasai	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Rawalsar	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	10-8-2010
		Naghedi	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Kansumara	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	81, Date 31-12-1997—Contd.	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Morkanda	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Theba	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Mota Thavaria	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Alla Bada	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	21-8-2010
		Moda	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	21-8-2010
		Lakhani Motawas	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	20-8-2010
		Lakhani Nanawas	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010
		Khambhalida	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
5.	992, Date 18-5-1998	Lakhabaval	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	10-8-2010
6.	1692, Date 24-8-1998	Lakhabaval	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	10-8-2010
7.	1796, Date 7-9-1998	Saper	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Amra	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Vasai	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Kansumara	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Allabada	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	21-8-2010
8.	1443, Date 21-5-2010	Gagwa	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	24-8-2010
		Vasai	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	26-8-2010
		Naghedi	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Kansumara	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	12-8-2010
		Morkanda	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Theba	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Mota Thavaria	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	30-8-2010
		Allyabada	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	21-8-2010
		Moda	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	21-8-2010
		Lakhani Motawas	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	20-8-2010
		Lakhani Nanawas	Jam Nagar	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010
9.	2500, Date 30-9-1997	Rajhiya	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010
		Hamapar	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
		Mota Itala	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
		Gadhada	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
		Laiyala	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
		Sudhaghuna	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
10.	1796, Date 7-9-1998	Rajhiya	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010
		Hamapar	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
11.	1597, Date 25-6-2010	Rajhiya	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010
		Laiyala	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	27-8-2010
12.	1364, Date 30-6-1998	Laiyala	Dhrol	Jam Nagar	Gujarat	29-8-2010

[F. No. R-31015/13/2011-OR-III]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2137.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.एन. पी. पारिबास के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/12/2007-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2011

S.O. 2137.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 46/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Mumbai, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BNP Paribas and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-7-2011.

[No. L-12011/12/2007-IR (B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, MUMBAI**

Justice G.S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-1/46 of 2007

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
M/s. BNP Paribas

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Shri Umesh Nabar, Adv.
holding brief for Shri R.N. Shah,
Adv.

For the Union : Shri Mahadeshwar, Adv.

STATE : Maharashtra
Mumbai, the 28th June, 2011

AMENDED AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the demand of the Union for granting an increase in stagnation increment at the rate of Rs. 886/- for clerical staff and Rs. 311/- for sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-2002 is proper and justified? If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. The first party bank has filed an application on 28-3-2011 stating therein that without prejudice to its legal stand it has increased the stagnation increment @ Rs. 886/- for clerical staff and Rs. 311/- for sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-2002 to 31-10-2007 and Rs. 1,266/- for clerical staff and Rs. 461/- for sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-2007 and, therefore, appropriate award be passed in terms of above settlement.

3. Learned counsel for the union has filed a reply to this application and has contended that since the bank has done it without prejudice to its legal stand, therefore, the settlement is not final and an award cannot be passed in terms of the application of the bank. He has placed reliance on AIR 1980 SC 2181 and BLR Vol. 61 page 678.

4. According to the schedule the dispute is whether the demand of the union for granting an increase in the stagnation increment @ Rs. 886/- for clerical staff and Rs. 311/- for sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-2002 is proper and justified. The first party bank has not only met the demand of the union by granting an increase in stagnation increment @ Rs. 886/- for clerical staff and Rs. 311/- for sub-staff w.e.f. 1-11-2002 but it has also granted an increase in the stagnation increment @ Rs. 1,266/- for clerical staff and Rs. 461/- for sub-staff with effect from 1-11-2007. When the first party has granted increase in stagnation increment as demanded by the union and even further increase then certainly there remains no dispute for adjudication.

5. It is thus clear that the first party bank has fully accepted the demand of the union and has granted increase in the stagnation increment as per the demand, therefore, there exists no dispute between the parties.

6. An Award is made accordingly.

JUSTICE G.S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2138.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2138.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 17/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 6-7-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-D)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 17/2011

Shri Shashi Bhushan Choudhary,
S/o Late Sh. Ramanand Choudhary,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services
Karamchari Sangh (Regd.),
5239, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi-110006

... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi.
2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001

... Management

AWARD

Shashi Bhushan Chaudhary, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 28-8-2008 and worked till 23-2-2010, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement

could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 7-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 2A of this Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act).

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of Section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Act. for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 23-2-2010 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till Feb. 2010 has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered in to with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether the claimant was dismissed by the management for his misconduct ?
2. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
3. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty per cent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by

Shri Shashi Bhushan Choudhary. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashisth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Shashi Bhushan Choudhary with continuity and twenty percent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Shashi Bhushan Choudhary S/o late Shri Ramanand Choudhary age 43 years R/o H.No. 503, Khairpur, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi On S.A.

I have heard statement made by Col.P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the fact stated therein. My claim may be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Shashi Bhushan Choudhary son of late Shri Ramanand Choudhary, Gunman, with effect from 24th June 2011, with continuity of service and twenty percent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It is sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated 23-6-2011 Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2139.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 06-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2139.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-D)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1,
KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

L.D. No. 19/2011

Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla
S/o Sh. Ram Adhar Shukla,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchhari
Sangh (Regd.) 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006 ... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashisth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi
2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001 ... Management

AWARD

Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 08-06-2007 and worked till 11-6-09, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 2A of this Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act).

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial established where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of Clause (bb) of Section 2 of

the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 11-6-2009 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till August, 2009, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered in to with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T. Delhi ?
2. Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. Owing to his misconduct ?
3. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
4. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty percent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashisth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla with continuity and twenty percent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla S/o late Shri Ram Adhar Shukla age 47 years R/o H.No. C-57, Gali No. 4, Ali Vihar, Badarpur, New Delhi on S.A.

I have heard statement made by Col. P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the fact stated therein. My claim may be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Varinda Prasad Shukla son of late Shri Ram Adhar Shukla, Gunman, with effect from 24th June 2011, with continuity of service and twenty percent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated 23-6-2011

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2140.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोर्टक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-1 दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2140.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 20/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-07-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-1)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV/PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I.D. No. 20/2011

Shri Karan Singh,
S/o Sh. Raghuraj Singh,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchari
Sangh (Regd.) 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006 ... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi.
2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001. ... Management

AWARD

Shri Karan Singh, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as Gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 25-01-2007 and worked till 01-05-2010, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 2A of this Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short 'the Act').

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of Section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 1-5-2010 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till Feb. 2010, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered in to with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T., Delhi ?
2. Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. owing to his misconduct ?
3. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
4. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty percent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Karan Singh. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement of Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Karan Singh with continuity and twenty percent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Karan Singh S/o Shri Raghuraj Singh age 38 years R/o H.No. C-37, Gali No. 3, Ali Vihar, Badarpur, New Delhi on S.A.

I have heard statement made by Col.P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the facts stated therein. My claim may be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Karan Singh S/o Shri Raghuraj Singh, Gunman, with effect from 24th June 2011, with continuity of service and twenty per cent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated 23-6-2011 Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2141.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 4) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2141.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 18/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 6-7-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 18/2011

Shri Ashok Kumar Chaurasia,
S/o Sh. Ramprit Chaurasia,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchari
Sangh (Regd.) 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006

... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi.

2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

... Management

AWARD

Shri Ashok Kumar Chaurasia, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as Gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (herein after referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 20-03-2008 and worked till 3-9-2009, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 2A of this Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short 'the Act').

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of Section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 3-9-2009 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages will August, 2009, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and

records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered in to with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T. Delhi ?
2. Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. owing to his misconduct ?
3. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
4. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty percent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Ishwar Singh Mudgil, authorised representative of Shri Ashok Kumar Chaurasia. He claimed himself to be authorised to settle the dispute on behalf of the claimant. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashisth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Ashok Kumar Chaurasia with continuity and twenty percent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his dues with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Ishwar Singh Mudgil, General Secretary, Rastriya Rajdhani Shramik Sangh, T-78, Milan Market, Shivaji Marg, Karampura, Delhi on S.A.

I am the General Secretary, Rastriya Rajdhani Shramik Sangh and authorised to make a statement on behalf of the claimant. I have heard statement made by Col. P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the

facts stated therein. Claim made by Sh. Ashok Kumar Chaurasia be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Ashok Kumar Chaurasia son of Shri Ramprit Chaurasia, Gunman, with effect from 24th June 2011, with continuity of service and twenty percent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated 23-6-2011

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2142.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निबोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2142.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 21/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, received by the Central Government on 06-07-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURTS COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 21/2011

Shri Ram Naresh,
S/o Sh. Ram Khilari,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchhari
Sangh (Regd.) 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006

... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi.
 2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
- ... Management

AWARD

Shri Ram Naresh, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (herein after referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 29-07-2008 and worked till 28-02-2010, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act).

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of Section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 28-02-2010 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till Feb. 2010, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered in to with the Contractor, who

engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T. Delhi ?
2. Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. owing to his misconduct ?
3. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
4. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty percent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Ram Naresh. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Ram Naresh with continuity and twenty percent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Ram Naresh S/o Shri Ram khilari age 34 years R/o H.No. A-116, J.J. Camp, Tigri Vistar, New Delhi on S.A.

I have heard statement made by Col.P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the facts stated therein. My claim may be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Ram Naresh S/o Shri Ram Khilari, Gunman, with effect from 24th June 2011, with continuity of service and twenty percent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant

time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It is sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated: 23-6-2011

Dr. R.K. Yadav, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2143.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षणों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1 दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2143.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 22/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV/PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 22/2011

Shri Ranjeet Kumar Shukla,
S/o Sh. Triyogi Narain Shukla,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchari
Sangh (Regd.), 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006

... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi,

2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001

... Management

AWARD

Shri Ranjeet Kumar Shukla, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 10-06-2008 and worked till 1-3-2010, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 2A of this Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act).

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 1-3-2010 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till Feb., 2010, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered into with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

- (1) Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T., Delhi?
- (2) Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. Owing to his misconduct?
- (3) Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages?
- (4) Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty per cent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Ishwar Singh Mudgil, authorised representative of Shri Ranjeet Kumar Shukla. He claimed himself to be authorised to settle the dispute on behalf of the claimant. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso:

"Statement of Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :—

I am General Manager, M/s Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Ranjeet Kumar Shukla with continuity and twenty per cent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Ishwar Singh Mudgil, General Secretary, Rastriya Rajdhani Shramik Sangh, T-78, Milan Market, Shivaji Marg, Karampura, Delhi on S.A. :—

I am the General Secretary, Rastriya Rajdhani Shramik Sangh and authorised to make a statement on behalf of the claimant. I have heard statement made by Col. P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the facts stated therein. Claim made by Sh. Ranjeet Kumar Shukla be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Ranjeet Kumar Shukla son of Shri Triyogi Narain Shukla, Gunman, with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of service and twenty per cent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is,

accordingly, passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated : 23-6-2011 Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2144.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटक महिन्द्रा बैंक लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2144.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 23/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 6-7-2011.

[No. L-12025/1/2011-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

L.D. No. 23/2011

Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma,
S/o Sh. Ram Sharan Sharma,
Through M/s. Checkmate Services Karamchari
Sangh (Regd.), 5239, Ajmeri Gate,
Delhi-110006

... Workman

Versus

1. The Manager,
M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd.,
58/61, Vashishth Park, Sagarpur,
New Delhi

2. The Manager,
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.,
Ground Floor, Ambadeep Building,
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001

... Management

AWARD

Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma, an employee of M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the contractor), was deputed as gunman at the premises of Kotak Mahindra Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Employer). He was engaged on 16-9-2008 and worked till 1-3-2010, the date when his services were dispensed with. Neither any notice was served nor any wages, in lieu thereof, was paid to him. Retrenchment compensation was also not paid. He raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer in that regard, but no settlement could arrive at. After expiry of a period of 45 days, he raised a dispute before this Tribunal on 10-3-2011, in view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short 'the Act').

2. Proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Act makes it clear that in case of a dispute between a contractor and the contract labour employed through the contractor, in an industrial establishment where such dispute first arose, the appropriate Government shall be the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, where the contract labour was employed. The Principal Employer is the aforesaid bank, which is a banking company within the meaning of clause (bb) of section 2 of the Act, over which control is exercised by the Central Government. In view of these facts, the present dispute filed by the claimant, without being referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government, was entertained under sub-section (2) of section 2A of the Act, for articulation of the dispute.

3. Claim was demurred by the Contractor, pleading that it was a case of dismissal and not of retrenchment. Claimant left his place of duty on 1-3-2010 and never bothered to contact his employer. His services came to an end and a new guard was employed in his place. Losses were suffered on account of irresponsible conduct of the claimant. His wages till Feb., 2010, has already been paid. He was being paid minimum wages, as declared under law. All his emoluments stood paid. He has no claim against his employer and his claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Principal Employer asserts in its written statement that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor and records of employment are in his possession. Service agreement was entered into with the Contractor, who engaged the claimant to discharge those obligations. It was incumbent on the Contractor to comply all labour laws. Being an employee of the Contractor, the claimant may raise his dispute against the Contractor only. It has further been pleaded that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute.

5. Following issues were settled, out of pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference since the appropriate Government for the present dispute happens to be Government of N.C.T., Delhi ?
2. Whether the claimant has been dismissed by M/s. Checkmate Services Pvt. Ltd. owing to his misconduct ?
3. Whether the claimant is entitled for relief of reinstatement. If yes, to what back wages ?
4. Relief.

6. During the course of adjudication, parties reached a settlement. The Contractor offered to reinstate services of the claimant with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of services and twenty per cent back wages for the period of interregnum, which offer was accepted by Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma. Accordingly, there remained no occasion for this Tribunal to proceed with the adjudication process. Statement made by the parties are reproduced in extenso :

"Statement of Col. P.S. Sharma, General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., 58/61, Vashisth Park, Sagarpur, New Delhi on S.A. :—

I am General Manager, M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd., and competent to settle the matter. M/s. Checkmate Services (Pvt.) Ltd. is ready to reinstate services of Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma with continuity and twenty per cent back wages. The claimant shall abide by all service conditions as per appointment letter. He may join his duties with effect from 24th June, 2011."

"Statement of Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma S/o. Shri Ram Sharan Sharma, Age 32 years, R/o H.No. 1345, Gali No. 7, L-Block, Sangam Vihar, New Delhi on S.A. :—

I have heard statement made by Col.P.S. Sharma and am in agreement to the facts stated therein. My claim may be decided in accordance with the facts stated by Col. Sharma."

7. In view of these facts, it is ordered that the Contractor shall reinstate services of Shri Chander Shekhar Sharma son of Shri Ram Sharan Sharma, Gunman, with effect from 24th June, 2011, with continuity of service and twenty per cent back wages for interregnum period, which wages would be counted keeping in view the minimum wages declared, at the relevant time. An award is, accordingly, passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated 23-6-2011

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2145.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/24/2006-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2145.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 69/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18-7-2011.

[No. L-42011/24/2006-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

PRESENT: N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

I.D. 69/2006

Reference No. L-42011/24/2006/IR(DU)

Dated: 10-10-2006

The Zonal Secretary
All India CPWD (MRM) Karamchhari Sangathan
House No. 4823, Gali No. 13,
Balbir Nagar Extension, Shahdara,
New Delhi-110032

V/s

The Executive Engineer (Electrical)
CPWD, Jaipur Kendriya Vidhyut Mandal.
B-7, Moti Marg, Bapunagar,
Jaipur-305015

AWARD (28-6-2011)

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under clause (d) of Sub-section 1 and 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication which is as under :

"Whether the demand of All India CPWD (MRM) Karamchhari Sangathan for regularization of the 14 workers (as per Annexure) by the management of CPWD from the date of their initial appointment on muster roll is just and legal? If yes, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to and from which date?"

2. The union has pleaded in its claim statement that the workmen were appointed as daily rated workmen w.e.f. their respective date of employment as per Annexure-I under the management of CPWD. In view of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court the Director General of Works CPWD issued order dated 25-8-88 for regularization of the services of daily rated workmen by 7-12-88. The Horticulture Wing of the management of CPWD regularized the services of daily rated workmen by 7-12-88 whereas the Electrical and Civil Wing did not take action in this behalf and continued to keep the workmen on muster roll for years together which is unfair labour practice. It is further pleaded that services of workmen at S. No. 1 and 14 of Annexure-I were regularized in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 (Skilled Category) instead of highly skilled category. The union has prayed that the services of the workmen be regularized from the date of their initial employment and services of the two workmen placed at S. Nos. 1 and 14 of Annexure-I be regularized in the highly skilled category pay scale.

3. Upon perusal of the proceedings it appears that at the time of filing claim statement the post of the Presiding Officer was lying vacant therefore, after posting of the Presiding Officer directions were given on 15-10-2009 to issue fresh notices to both the parties. Proceedings of the case reveal that despite service of registered notice none appeared on behalf of the applicant union. The proceedings also reveals that representatives on behalf of the Executive Engineer (Electrical) and Executive Engineer (Civil) put their appearance on 2-5-2011 and submitted their authority letter but on next date i.e. 26-5-2011 none appeared on behalf of the non-applicant. Thus, due to absence of both the parties on the said date, the case was reserved for passing award.

4. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an action of the management the initial burden lies upon him to prove his case. Since the industrial dispute was raised by the union on behalf of the workmen it was incumbent for the union to have appeared to substantiate its case for alleged unjustified action of the non-applicant. The union has filed certain photo copies of documents marked as Annexure 1 to 8 in support of its averments in claim statement. But after filing the said documents none has appeared on behalf of the union to prove its case. It appears that the union is not willing to contest the case further.

5. Thus, under these circumstances "No Claim Award" is passed in this matter. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

6. Award as above.

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2146.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 110/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/83/2001-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2146.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 110/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-7-2011.

[No. L-40012/83/2001-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT: Dr. MANJU NIGAM, Presiding Officer

I.D. 110/2001

Reference No: L-40012/83/2001/IR(DU)

Dated: 27-6-2001

BETWEEN

Shri Mewa Lal S/o Sh. Bindadeen
R/o Village-Pure Fakir Cola Haivatpur
PO-Major Ganj/Bhadokhar
Distt. - Raebareli

AND

1. The General Manager
Telecom Deptt.
O/o General Manager
Gandhi Bhawan
Lucknow (U.P.)-226001

2. The Telecom District Engineer
O/o the Telecom District Manager
Raebareli (Distt.) - 229 001

AWARD

1. By order No. L-40012/83/2001-IR(DU) dated : 27-6-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Shri Mewa Lal S/o Sh. Bindadeen, R/o Village-Pure Fakir Cola Haivatpur, PO - Major Ganj/Bhadokhar, Distt. - Raebareli and the General Manager, Telecom Deptt., O/o General Manager, Gandhi Bhawan, Lucknow (U.P.) and the Telecom District Engineer, O/o the Telecom District Manager, Raebareli (Distt.) for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is :

"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF TELECOM, LUCKNOW IN TERMINATING THE SERVICES OF SH. MEWA RAM VIDE ORDER DATED 5-2-99 WAS LEGAL AND JUSTIFIED ? IF NOT, WHAT RELIEF THE WORKMAN IS ENTITLED TO ?"

3. The case of the workman, Mewa Ram, in brief, is that he was employed under Divisional Engineer, Telecom, Raebareli on the post of security guard on 16-10-1996 without any appointment letter and worked as such till 5-2-1999 when his services has been terminated without any notice or retrenchment compensation in violation to the provisions contained in Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in spite of the fact he worked for more than 750 days in total and for more than 240 days in the year preceding his termination. It is submitted by the workman that during his service period he put his attendance on the attendance register and was paid on Muster Roll Sheet and also that he was never given any proof regarding salary. It has been alleged by the workman that the management retained workmen junior to him and also employed some other new persons in violation to the provisions contained in Section 25 G and H of the Act. Accordingly, the workman has prayed that his termination order be set aside and he be reinstated with consequential benefits including back wages.

4. The opposite party has filed its written statement, denying the claim of the workman; wherein it has submitted that the workman was never engaged by it, as such, there arise no question of termination or violation of any of the provisions of I.D. Act. Moreover, it has submitted that the workman was the employee of M/s. Security and Protection Services, Varanasi. It has been submitted by the management that the workman never received any payment towards salary from the department directly; rather the management, as per terms of the contract, had

always paid for the watch and ward services rendered by M/s Security and Protection Services, Varanasi and in no point of time any payment was made to the workman by the management in lieu of his any services. The management has specifically submitted that the workman was admittedly deployed by the M/s Security and Protection Services, Varanasi as one of its several watchman, which did not create any lien in favour of the workman against the management, furthermore, the contract in between the management and M/s Security and protection Services, Varanasi came to an end on 5-3-99. Accordingly, the management has prayed that the claim of the workman be rejected without any relief to him.

4. The workman has filed its rejoinder, wherein he has not brought any new fact apart from reiterating the averments already made by him in his statement of claim.

5. The parties filed photocopies of certain documents in support of their respective claim. The workman has examined itself in support of his averments made in the statement of claim; whereas the management examined Shri K. P. Bajpai, SDE (Planning) in support of their case. The parties cross-examined the witnesses of each other. After conclusion of parties' evidence, opportunity for argument was provided to the parties; but the parties representatives refrained to avail the same, accordingly, the case was reserved for award keeping in view the case being very old, as it pertains to the year 2001 and long absence of parties' representatives.

6. The workman Mewa Ram has examined himself as witness in support of this claim that he was appointed on the post of Security Guard on 16-10-1996 and no appointment letter was given at the time of recruitment. He further stated that he was not given any letter regarding termed appointment nor in project work nor ad-hoc appointment nor he was kept through any contractor. He also stated that he put his attendance on the Muster Roll and was paid salary @Rs. 1000 per month. In cross-examination, he stated that the payments were made by the department and he was not given any pay slip. Further, he stated that he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange nor saw any advertisement. The workman has filed photo copy of following documents in support of his claim.

- (i) Certificate dated 26-2-98, which does not find reference of workman in it.
- (ii) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-11-98 to 2-12-98.
- (iii) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-9-98 to 31-10-98.
- (iv) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-5-98 to 30-6-98.
- (v) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-3-98 to 30-4-98.
- (vi) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-1-98 to 28-2-98.

- (vii) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-11-97 to 31-12-97.
- (viii) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-9-97 to 31-10-97.
- (ix) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-7-97 to 1-8-97.
- (x) Attendance Register w.e.f. 1-5-97 to 30-6-97.
- (xi) Letter dated 8-10-99 given by the department in respect of election duty.
- (xii) Representation dated 5-2-99 of the workman.
- (xiii) Representation dated 4-2-99 of the workman.

7. In rebuttal the management has examined Shri K.P. Bajpai, SDE (Planning), who stated that M/s Security and Protection, S-II, 42-A, Gyatri Nagar Colony, Tanakpur, Varanasi was given contract to supply security guard. He further stated that the workman was never appointed by the Telecom department nor their attendance was taken by the department. He also stated that he worked under the supervision of the Security Agency and the contractor was paid as per contract, thus, there was no relationship of employer and employee between the department and the workman, Mewa Lal.

After opposite party's evidence, the management filed photocopy of following documents vide list of documents dated 23-11-2005:

- (i) Tender along with rule and regulation.
- (ii) Application submitted by M/s Security and Protection Services through Director and agreement.
- (iii) Photocopy of the payment receipt to the contractor regarding their services.

8. When management filed above referred documents at the belated stage the parties were given opportunity to lead evidence, in light of documents filed, the workman was given time to file documents in rebuttal vide order dated 13-1-2006. When workman did not lead any evidence on many dates the case was ordered to proceed ex-parte vide order dated 2-2-2007 against the workman and the management was given opportunity to adduce its evidence. The management also failed to availed the opportunity to lead evidence on many dates and accordingly, the case was ordered to proceed ex-parte against the management vide order dated 1-10-2007 and next date was fixed on 3-12-2007 for arguments.

9. The case is fixed for arguments since 3-12-2007, but the parties did not turn up for argument and were getting the case adjourned on one or the other pretext. Since the reference is very old, pending for arguments since 2007, as no party is turning, I think it proper to dispose of the present reference in the interest of justice; and accordingly the case was reserved for award.

10. In the light of the aforesaid rival statements of both the sides I have scanned the documents produced by the workman. The workman has filed photocopy of certificate dated 26-2-98, paper No. C-24, which does not find reference of the workman at all; and has filed photocopy of attendance register for the month of May, 1997 to December, 1998 many of which are not on any proper format. A bare perusal of it shows that apart from few, they were hand made and most of them are illegible and many of them are not countersigned by any authority. He has not filed originals to the above documents nor has moved any formal application to get them summoned from the management.

11. Per contra, the management has filed photo copy of tender along with rule and regulation and application submitted by M/s Security and Protection Services in response thereof. It has also filed photocopy of payment receipt to the contractor regarding their services.

A bare perusal of contract dated 29-4-1999 signed by AGM (Admn.), Telecom, Varanasi and Director, M/s Security and Protection Services, Varanasi, Paper No. C-74 to 74/4 shows that the security guards were required to be paid through the contractor.

12. Moreover, from the perusal of aforesaid documents, filed by the workman, it is not evident that the workman had worked from 16-10-1996 to 5-2-1999. There is no document to prove this fact that the workman had actually worked as casual labour for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months from the date of his disengagement.

13. Admittedly no appointment letter was issued and no post was ever advertised for the appointment. There is no evidence of the workman that the Divisional Engineer was competent to engage daily wage. He has not produced any voucher or any other documentary evidence to prove this fact that he was paid salary @Rs. 1000 per month for the period mentioned in his statement.

14. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of order the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced, the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the present case burden was on the workman to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the termination order and to prove the termination order was illegal. It was the case of the workman that he had worked for more than 240 days in the year concerned. This claim has been denied by the management; therefore, it was for the workman to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked up to 240 days in the year preceding his alleged termination. In (2002) 3 SCC 25 Range Forest Officer vs S.T. Hadimani Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as under :

"It was the case of the claimant that he had so worked but this claim was denied by the appellant. It was

then for the claimant to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination. Filing of an affidavit is only his own statement in his favour and that can not be regarded as sufficient evidence for any court or tribunal to come to the conclusion that a workman had, in fact, worked for 240 days or order or record of appointment or engagement for that period was produced by the workman. On this ground alone, the award is liable to be set aside."

15. Analyzing its earlier decisions on the aforesaid point Hon'ble Apex Court has observed in 2006 (108) FLR R.M. Yellatti and Asstt. Executive Engineer as follow :

"It is clear that the provisions of the evidence Act in terms do not apply to the proceedings under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, applying general principles and on reading the aforesaid judgments we find that this Court has repeatedly taken the view that the burden of proof is on the claimant to show that he had worked 240 days in a given year. This burden is discharged only upon the workman stepping in the witness box. This burden is discharged upon the workman adducing cogent evidence, both oral and documentary. In cases of termination of services of daily wages earner, there will be no letter of appointment or termination. There will also be no receipt or proof of payment. Thus, in most cases, the workman (claimant) can only call upon the employer to produce before the Court the nominal muster roll for the given period, the letter of appointment or termination, if any, the wage register, the attendance register etc. Drawing of adverse inference ultimately would depend thereafter on facts of each case. The above decisions however make it clear that mere affidavits or self serving statements made by the claimant/workman will not suffice in the matter of discharge of the burden placed by law on the workman to prove that he had worked for 240 days in a given year. The above judgments further lay down that mere non production of muster rolls per se without any plea of suppression by the claimant workman will not be the ground for the tribunal to draw an adverse inference against the management."

16. In the present case the workman has stated that he has worked continuously for 240 days, but has not produced any original documents in support of his oral evidence nor summoned the documents from the management. The photocopies of the attendance register filed by him do not serve the purpose as many of them are not on proper/printed format and also they are not signed by any authority. Even for the argument's sake if they are taken to be genuine one, then this Tribunal has to go through them to find out as to whether the workman worked

for 240 days in 12 calendar months preceding the date of his termination. And on scrutinizing the attendance register for the period 4-2-1998 to 5-2-1999, it comes out that the workman has worked for 211 days only during said period.

On the other hand the management has well proved its case by filing copy of contract with the M/s Security and Protection Services which reveals that the security guards were required to be paid through the contractor and they were not deemed to be employee of any of the either State or Central Government. Also, the payment requisition placed by the contractor before the management for payment finds reference of workman.

17. Merely pleadings are no substitute for proof. Initial burden of establishing the fact of continuous work for 240 days in a year was on the workman but he has failed to discharge the above burden. There is no reliable material for recording findings that the workman had worked more than 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his alleged termination and the alleged unjust or illegal order of termination was passed by the management.

18. Accordingly, the reference is adjudicated against the workman Mewa Ram and he is not entitled to any relief.

19. Award as above.

Lucknow
30-6-2011

Dr. MANJUNIGAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. अ. 2147.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधकों के संघर्ष निवेदनकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्रिम न्यायालय नं.-I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/91/2010-आई आर (डी यू)]
जोहान तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2147.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 5/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Posts and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-7-2011.

[No. L-40012/91/2010-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI A. K. RASTOGI, LINK OFFICER OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Case L D. No. 5/2011

Shri Mandeep Kumar
S/o Late Kailash Chand,
C/o Shri R. K. Singh Parmar,
Working President,
Punjab INTUC, Brari,
PO Partap Nagar,
Nangal Dam, Ropar

... Applicant

Versus

The Sr. Superintendent of Post Offices,
Department of Post,
Jalandhar Division,
Jalandhar (Punjab)

... Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : Shri R. K. Singh Parmar A.R.

For the Management : None.

AWARD

Passed on 5-7-2011

Government of India vide Notification No. L-40012/91/2010-IR (DU), dated 20-4-2011 by exercising its powers under Section 10, sub-section (1) (d) and Section (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, (the Act in short) has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the action of the management of Supdt. Post Offices, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar in terminating the services of Shri Mandeep Kumar son of Late Kailash Chand w.e.f. 1-12-2009 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and what directions are necessary in the matter?"

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Central Govt. vide order No. A.11016/3/2009-CLS-II dated 9th of May 2011, case was taken up today for hearing. Shri R. K. Singh Parmar authorized representative of workman appeared for the workman and made a statement that he is the authorized representative of the workman and the workman Mandeep Kumar does not want to pursue the present reference as he has filed a case before the Central Administrative Tribunal and he withdraws the present reference and the present reference may be allowed to be withdrawn.

3. In view of the statement of the authorized representative of the workman, the industrial dispute under reference stands withdrawn and accordingly a no dispute award is passed by this Tribunal. Two copies of the award be sent to Central Govt. for further necessary action.

Chandigarh.

A. K. RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2148.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एन जी पी/237/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/69/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th July, 2011

S.O. 2148.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/237/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-7-2011.

[No. L-42012/69/2000-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/237/2000

Date: 7-7-2011

Party No. 1:

The Principal,
Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya,
Talodhi (Balapur),
Tah. Nagbhid,
Chandrapur (M.S.)

Versus

Party No. 2:

Shri Gunwant Ramchandra Dhore,
Talodhi (Balapur),
Tah. Nagbhid,
Chandrapur

AWARD

(Dated : 7th July, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya and their workman, Shri Gunwant Ramchandra Dhore for adjudication, as per letter No. L-42012/69/2000-IR(DU) dated 9-8-2000, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the management of Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Talodhi (Balapur), Distt., Chandrapur in terminating Sh. Gunwant Ramchandra Dhore, Ex Electrician, Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya is legal, proper and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. Being noticed, the workman, Shri Gunwant Ramchandra Dhore ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya ("the Party No. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as per the statement of claim is that he passed his S.S.C. Examination in the year 1987 and also completed wireman's licence course from Bombay Board and he was appointed by the party No. 1 w.e.f. 14-8-91 in the capacity of electrician, but without issuance of any appointment order and he was in continuous service from the date of his appointment till 20-10-97, on which date, his services were terminated by the party No. 1 and the nature of work, which was being performed by him is of permanent nature and he rendered his service very honestly and sincerely and experience certificates were issued to him by the party No. 1 on 19-8-93 and 28-10-96 and the party No. 1 is an industry and the provisions of the standing orders are also applicable to party No. 1, which have got overriding effect and by notifications dated 29-10-88 and 16-11-88, the Government had issued instructions in respect of payment of wages to daily wage employees and vide letter dated 18-6-91, communication was made by party No. 1 regarding creation and sanction of post of cook and helper and their pay scales, which clearly goes to show that the post against which he was appointed was clear, vacant and sanctioned post. The further case of the workman is that he was enrolled with the Employment Exchange and is qualified for consideration for appointment to the post of Electrician on regular basis after completion of Diploma in Electrician from I.T.I. and the said work is available round the year with the party No. 1 and party No. 1 should have taken steps to get the post of Electrician sanctioned by sending proposal and his termination is not bonafide and the same was done by party No. 1 to deny him the benefits

of permanency and after termination of his services, the Party No. 1 gave appointment to one Mr. C. B. Sao on year to year contract basis as an Electrician and the work is still available but he is not being provided with the work and as he had completed more than 240 days of continuous service without any break, he had acquired the status of permanent employee and initially he was being paid Rs. 1000 per month as salary and his appointment on daily wages basis but payment of consolidated pay appears to be contrary to the notification issued by the Government from time to time and instead of regularizing his services, the Party No. 1 issued a termination notice dated 20-9-97, whereby his services were terminated w.e.f. 20-10-97 and before termination of his services, the mandatory provisions of sections 25-F and 25-G of the Act were not complied with and retrenchment compensation was not paid and one Mr. Diwakar Namdeo Shinde, who was junior to him was allowed to continue in service by Party No. 1 and was promoted to the post of Head Cook from the post of Helper and several juniors were regularized by Party No. 1 to his exclusion and therefore, the termination of his service is illegal, arbitrary and void ab initio.

It is also pleaded by the workman that he had filed the complaint ULPA Complaint No. 134/97 before the Labour Court, Chandrapur and vide order dated 3-11-97, he was permitted to withdraw the said complaint with liberty to file the complaint before the appropriate authority and therefore, he filed Writ Petition No. 811/98 before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Mumbai, Bench at Nagpur and the Hon'ble Court vide order dated 8-9-99 disposed of the writ with liberty to raise the dispute before the appropriate authority and as such, he raised the dispute and accordingly, the reference was made by the Central Government. The workman has prayed for his reinstatement in service by setting aside the order of termination dated 20-9-97 and to grant all consequential reliefs including back wages.

3. The Party No. 1 in its written statement pleaded inter-alia that the workman was not in continuous service in the capacity of Electrician w.e.f. 14-8-91 till 20-10-97 and the nature of work performed by him was not of permanent in nature. Party no. 1 has admitted about issuance of the experience certificates on 19-8-93 and 28-10-96 but pleaded that the same are not relevant for deciding the reference. It is further pleaded by Party No. 1 that Navodaya Vidyalaya is a school and the same being an educational institution is not an industry and the provisions of the standing orders having overriding effect is not applicable to it. It is admitted by the Party No. 1 that Government had issued notifications dated 20-10-88 and 16-11-88 having instructions regarding payment of wages to daily wages employees and issuance of letter dated 18-6-91 by it stating that one post of Cook and one Helper have been created and sanctioned and their pay scales have been prescribed but has denied that the post against which, the workman

was appointed was clear, vacant and sanctioned post. It is further pleaded by the party No. 1 that the workman was engaged as a casual worker as per the requirement of the mess and he had not completed more than 240 days of continuous service without any break and he had not acquired the status of permanent employee and vide communication letter dated 18-6-91, posts of Cook and Helper were created and sanctioned in Navodaya Vidyalaya Mess but as the number of persons required for working in mess was more, additional persons were required to be engaged and as such few persons as per requirement were engaged as casual workers and their wages were paid out of the funds allocated under the head of "student's expenditures - Boarding and Lodging" and the workman was never engaged even as a casual daily rated worker in the mess either as a Cook or a Helper but he was engaged only for doing odd jobs, i.e. for repairing of furniture, electrical, water work etc. as and when required and the nature of work he was performing was not a continuous one and the workman failed to aver as to what type of work he was performing and at one hand, he has averred that he was in continuous service as an electrician and on the other hand, he has pleaded that vide communication dated 18-6-91, posts of Cook and Helper were created and that the posts against which he was appointed was clear, vacant and sanctioned post and the workman was never appointed against any sanctioned post and he was engaged as a casual daily rated worker and Mr. Diwakar Shende was appointed as a fresh recruit to the post of Cook by scrupulously following the prescribed procedure and the workman was engaged for doing petty works on daily wages, for which he was paid out of the fund, which was collected from the students towards boarding and lodging expenses and at no point of time, the workman was paid from the Consolidated Fund of India or as a matter of fact from the fund of the Vidyalaya and the engagement of the workman on daily wages basis cannot bestow him any right to claim reinstatement in a civil post debars the Recruitment Rules and procedure thereof and the Vidyalaya is governed by a set of Recruitment Rules and the workman was neither appointed nor engaged as per Recruitment Rules and there is no sanction post of Electrician, which is a Group 'C' post and the school is under the control of Ministry of Human Resources and the said Ministry has put a ban to the recruitment of daily wages employee and in view of the submissions, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. It is pertinent to mention here that on 10-2-2003, an award was passed by the Tribunal for reinstatement of the workman in service from the date of termination i.e. 20-10-97 as a Class-IV employee, holding the order of termination of the services of the workman not to be legal and justified. The Party No. 1 filed Writ Petition No. 3088 of 2003 before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Nagpur Bench challenging the said award and

the Hon'ble Court vide order dated 6-2-2006 was pleased to quash and set aside the award dated 10-2-2003 and to direct to dispose of the reference afresh in accordance with law, after giving opportunity to all the sides.

It is necessary to mention here that after remand of the reference, the Party No. 1 made certain amendments to the written statement and the workman also made amendment of the statement of claim to meet the changes made by the Party No. 1 in the written statement, by way of amendment.

It is also necessary to mention here that even though, the parties had already led evidence, both oral and documentary, the workman examined himself as a witness in support of his claims and proved the documents, Exts. W-7 to W-18. However, management did not adduce any fresh oral evidence and stuck to the oral evidence of their witness, K. Ramesh, who had already been examined prior to the remand of the reference.

5. The workman in his examination-in-chief, which is on affidavit, has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim. However, in the cross-examination, he has stated that Jawahar Vidyalaya is a residential school having a mess and he does not know from which fund the amount is paid for running the mess and he also does not know if the post of Cook was sanctioned in the year 1991. He has admitted that sometime the work of Electrician was get done from him on daily wages and he as working as electrician-cum-waterman-cum-plumber and the post of Electrician or Plumber was not published in 1991 and he was alone when he was engaged and no interview was taken. He has further stated that the post of electrician is a Group 'C' post and for appointment, there are rules. He has admitted that no order was given to him by the management and there was no written order for appointing him and he has no letter from Employment Exchange recommending his name and document, Ext. W-18 is in respect of Dadar and Nagar Haveli. He has further stated that Mr. C. B. Sao was appointed on contract basis in the year 1997 and D. N. Shende was working as a Helper and Shende was promoted to the post of Head Cook from Helper and the post of Head Cook is a Group 'D' post and no person had been regularized in the post of Electrician after his removal and the check, Ext. W-17 was given to him in compliance to the order of Hon'ble High Court and he has not filed any voucher for the period from 1991 to 1997 showing payment to him.

6. The witness for the Party No. 1 in his examination-in-chief, which is also on affidavit, has reiterated the facts mentioned in the written statement. In his cross-examination, the witness for the 1st party has admitted the contents of experience certificate given in favour of the workman.

7. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was

engaged as an Electrician on 14-8-1991 and he was in continuous service till the date of his termination on 20-10-1997 and he had completed 240 days of work in every calendar year from the date of his appointment and that the workman was in continuous service from 1-9-1993 to 28-10-1998 has also been proved by production of the experience certificate, which has been admitted by the witness for the Party No. 1 and as the workman had completed 240 days of work in the three years preceding his termination, his termination without compliance of the provisions as laid down in Sections 25-F and 25-G of the Act is illegal and as such, the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and back wages. In support of such contentions, reliance was placed on the decision reported in 1980 II LLJ-72 (Santosh Gupta versus State Bank of India).

8. In reply, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the Party No. 1 that the workman was engaged on daily wages basis to do odd jobs and the wages was paid from school fund and as such, the workman cannot claim to be in permanent employment of Party No. 1 and the workman has admitted that he was not called for any interview and no selection process was undertaken, prior to his engagement, from which an inference can be drawn that the workman was engaged as a daily rated worker and question of drawing adverse inference for non production of documents cannot be drawn against it as the workman was engaged to do odd works and as such, no muster roll was maintained and as the workman has produced the vouchers, under which, he was paid the wages. It was submitted that as the worker was a daily wager, he did not have the right for permanency or reinstatement or regularization. In support of the contention, reliance has been placed on the decision reported in State of Karnataka versus Umadevi (2006, Vol. I, SCC-1). It was also submitted that as it is the admitted case that there is no post of Electrician, the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to direct the creation of the post and for reinstatement of the workman and the workman was paid from the student fund for the odd works, he was doing and as such he, was not a workman. In support of such contentions reliance was placed on the decisions reported in Union of India versus Chotelal, AIR 1999 SC-376 and State of Haryana versus Navneet, 2008 V-II, SCC 65.

9. On perusal of the documents filed by the workman and the oral evidence adduced by the parties, it is found that the workman was engaged as a daily wage Electrician from 14-8-1991 to 14-12-1991, 15-1-1992 to 30-4-1992, 1-7-1992 to 14-12-1992 and 1-1-1993 to 30-4-1993. It is also found that the workman was engaged on consolidated payment as Electrician from 1-3-1993 to 28-10-1996 with break from 15th December to 15th January and 1st May to June 30, every year.

10. It is pertinent to mention here that the workman has claimed that he worked with Party No. 1 till 20-10-1997

and his service was terminated orally on 20-10-1997, without compliance of the provisions of Sections 25-F and 25-G of the Act. It is well settled that for application of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act the initial burden of proof is on the workman to show that he had completed 240 days of service, preceding the 12 calendar months of the date of the alleged termination of service and the onus of proof does not shift to employer nor is the burden of proof on the workman discharged, merely because employer fails to prove a defence or an alternative plea of abandonment of service and filing of affidavit of workman to the effect that he had worked for 240 days continuously or that the workman had made repeated representations or raised demands for reinstatement is not sufficient evidence that can discharge the said burden. Other substantive evidence needs to be adduced to prove 240 days continuous service.

In this case, though from the evidence adduced by the workman, it is found that he worked till 28-10-1996, there is no other evidence except the oral evidence of the workman on affidavit that he worked for 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 20-10-1997, the alleged date of termination of his service. So the question of application of the provisions of Sections 25-F and 25-G does not arise.

It is also found from record that the appointment of the workman was not in accordance with the rules and he was engaged on daily wages basis. It is also clear that there was and is no post of Electrician in the school in question. Hence, there is no question of the reinstatement of the workman in service. From the facts and circumstances of the case, it is also found that the workman is not entitled to any other relief. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya, Talodhi (Balapur), Distt, Chandrapur in terminating Sh. Gunwant Ramchandra Dhore, Ex-Electrician, Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya is legal, proper and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2149.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 239/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/12/2000-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2149.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 239/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-07-2011.

[No. L-22012/12/2000-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/239/2000

Date: 12-07-2011

Party No. 1 :

The Sub Area Manager, WCL,
M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd.,
Rayatwari Sub Area,
PO : Rayatwari, Dist. Chandrapur,
Chandrapur (M.S.)

Versus

Party No. 2 :

Shri Lomesh Maroti Khartad,
President, National Colliery Workers
Congress, Ambedkar Ward,
Ballarpur, Tehsil & Distt.,
Chandrapur (M.S.)

AWARD

(Dated : 12th July, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947 ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of the Western Coalfields Ltd. and their workman, Shri Gulab Raghobaji Bhoyar for adjudication, as per letter No. L-22012/12/2000-IR (CM-II) dated 04-08-2000, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the management namely Sub-Area Manager, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery of WCL, PO : & Distt. Chandrapur in dismissing Shri Gulab Raghobaji Bhoyar, Dresser, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date? What other directions are necessary in the matter ?"

2. After the reference was received, notices were sent to the parties to file the statement of claim and written statement and in response to the notices, the union, National Colliery Workers Congress, ("the union" in short) filed the statement of claim on behalf of the workman, Shri Gulab Raghobaji Bhoyar ("the workman" in short) and the management of W.C.L. ("party No. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that the workman was initially appointed in July, 1984 as a "Badli Worker" and in view of his sincere, regular and loyal service throughout, he was made a permanent worker as General Mazdoor Category-I in 1986-87 and then he was promoted as Timber Mazdoor in category-III in 1988 and as driller and dresser category-IV in the year 1990-91 and in 1992, he started suffering from Appendicitis pain and other diseases, off and on and he underwent treatment in Chanda Rayatwari Colliery Dispensary from 18-05-92 to 25-05-92 and even thereafter, as he was not well, his relatives took him to his native village and got him treated in the local government hospital, "Gramin Rugnalaya", Armori and after number of pathological tests, it was found by the doctor that the workman was suffering from Acid peptic disease with duodenal ulcer and he was admitted in the hospital from 27-05-1992 to 06-04-93 for treatment and he was declared fit for duty from 07-04-93 and after his fitness, he suffered from pain and other complications, for which, he got himself treated at Chandrapur Area Hospital of WCL and the documents in regard to the treatment are available with the management and he was admitted in the said hospital on 12-06-95 and underwent Appendectomy operation on 14-06-95 and he remained in the hospital from 12-06-95 to 19-06-95 and was advised to get "Review in O.P.D." and rest and he was declared fit for duties from 28-07-95, by the doctor of the said hospital on 24-07-95 and he joined duty thereafter and worked regularly, but as he was still suffering from pain off and on, he was getting treatment from private doctors besides from the dispensary/hospital of WCL. The further case of the union is that the workman again developed certain complications and his condition became critical, so workman's father rushed him to the Government hospital "Gramin Rugnalaya", Armori, where he was admitted for "Appendicular Deysegia with colitis" from 17-08-96 to 13-02-97 and he was declared fit for duty on 20-02-97 and when he came to join duty on 20-02-97, he was served with a vague charge sheet dated 1/5-2-97 under the signature of the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer/Manager, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery, under the provisions of S.O. 26.04 and 26.30 of the certified standing orders for remaining absent from 17-08-96 without information and sanction of leave and without satisfactory reason and for habitual absenteeism and the workman was pressed to sign a reply prepared by one office clerk on 20-02-97 and even after submission of the reply, the workman was kept under illegal forced idleness and was allowed to join duty

only from 03-03-97 and the workman thereafter worked regularly and the absence of the workman from 17-08-96 to 19-02-97 was beyond his control and there was sufficient cause for the same, as he was hospitalized at Armori and during the enquiry, the workman was forced by the enquiry officer to sign some papers and in the enquiry, the principles of natural justice were violated and proper procedure was not followed and documents filed by the workman were not taken into consideration and the report of the enquiry officer is biased and not based on materials on record and the Authorities did not apply their mind judiciously and passed the order of dismissal in a mechanical manner and the workman was dismissed from services w.e.f. 05-05-97, as per the office order dated 05-05-97 of Manager, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery and the appeal preferred by the workman to the Chief General Manager but the same was rejected and the workman was not supplied with the copy of the enquiry report and the enquiry proceedings in utter disregard to the principles of natural justice and the provisions of S.O. 28.10 of the certified standing orders and he was also not served with the second show cause notice before imposition of the capital punishment of dismissal and though the workman had sufficient documents in support of his contentions, the documents were stolen away in the theft committed in his house on 24-03-98 and the workman reported the matter at Chandrapur City Police Station on 24-03-98. The union has prayed to set aside and quash the order of punishment imposed against the workman and to reinstate him in service with continuity and full back wages and other consequential benefits.

3. The party No. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the workman was working in Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery before being dismissed from service and he developed the habit of remaining unauthorised absent frequently and for his such conduct, he was warned several times and inspite of giving written assurance to improve his conduct, the workman did not do so and continued with his habit and from 17-08-96, he again remained unauthorized absent without sanctioned of leave and information to the management and for that he was charge sheeted vide charge sheet dated 1/5-2-97 and he was asked to submit his explanation within 3 days of the receipt of the charge sheet and the workman submitted his explanation vide his letter No. 20-02-97 stating therein that due to undergoing stomach operation, he could not able to attend his duty from 17-08-96 and he did not send any intimation about the same to the management which was his mistake and as his explanation was found not to be satisfactory, an enquiry was constituted and one Shri R.G. Gedam was appointed as the enquiry officer and the enquiry officer fixed the enquiry to 06-03-97, after due intimation to the workman and the workman appeared in the enquiry with his co-worker and at the outset, the procedure of the enquiry was explained to the workman and he was asked as to whether he admits the charge or not and the workman

admitted the charges and in view of the admission of the charges by the workman, the enquiry could have been closed, but to give an opportunity to the workman to put up his defence, if any, the enquiry officer proceeded with the enquiry and the workman filed four medical certificates on record and the said certificates were marked as exhibits AW 1 to 4 and thereafter, the workman asked for adjournment of the enquiry till 10-03-97 to file some more documents kept in his home, but on 10-03-97, neither the workman nor his co-worker attended the enquiry and in the interest of justice, the enquiry officer adjourned the enquiry to 12-03-97 and on 12-03-97, when then enquiry officer asked the workman to file further documents if any, the workman stated that he could not able to locate the documents inspite of search and whatever documents had been filed by him earlier were his documents and then the workman examined himself in his defence and he was cross-examined by the management representative and the documents filed by the management representative were marked as exhibit No. 1 to 31 and in the cross-examination, the workman admitted to have remained absent from 17-08-96 without leave and without intimation to the management but he gave reasons for his absence and the say of the co-worker of the workman was also recorded on 20-03-97 and thereafter, the enquiry was closed by the enquiry officer with the consent of the parties and the enquiry officer submitted his report on 06-04-97, holding the workman guilty of the charges and the enquiry officer analyzed the materials on record to arrive at the findings and his report was based on the materials on record and considering the seriousness of the misconduct, it was decided to dismiss the workman from service and after obtaining approval from the competent authority, the workman was dismissed from service w.e.f. 05-05-97 and the dismissal of the workman from service is perfectly justified and lawful in view of the proved misconduct, which was of repetitive and serious in nature. It is also pleaded by the party No. 1 that the workman never informed the management about the alleged sickness or applied for any leave or sent any document and the alleged documents appear to be manipulated and it is (Party No. 1) not aware that the show cause filed by the workman was written by any clerk and he was pressed to sign the same and the workman never complained to the management in this regard and during enquiry, he admitted to have submitted his reply to the charge sheet and as regard the double punishment, the same is misconceived and wrong and the enquiry was held in a fair and proper manner by observing the principles of natural justice and the workman was never forced to sign any document during the enquiry by the enquiry officer and the workman attended the enquiry with his co-worker and fully participated in the enquiry and both of them had also signed the proceedings. It is also pleaded by the party No. 1 that even when the copy of the enquiry report was not supplied, the action of the employer would not be nullified unless it is pleaded and

proved that prejudice was caused to the workman for the said reason and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As this is a case of dismissal of the workman from service, after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken as a preliminary issue for consideration and as per order dated 03-01-2007, it was held by this Tribunal that the departmental enquiry held against the workman is legal and proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

5. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was kept under forced idleness which amounted to suspension from 20-02-97 to 2-3-97 and as no subsistence allowance was paid to the workman the enquiry was vitiated. In support of such contentions, reliance was placed on the decisions, in the case of Depot Manager APSRTC vs. Labour Court III Hyderabad (2001 LAV I.C. 133) and Captain M. Paul Anthony Vs. Bharat Gold Mines, (1999 3 Supreme Court Cases 679). However, such contentions cannot be taken into consideration, as because there is no such pleading in the statement of claim and the points have been raised for the first time at the stage of the argument. It is also well settled that mere non-payment of subsistence allowance cannot be taken as a ground to hold that the enquiry is vitiated and it is to be pleaded and to be proved that due to non-payment of subsistence allowance, prejudice was caused to the workman and for that he was not able to defend the case properly.

It was also contented by the learned advocate for the workman regarding the vagueness of the charges and non taking into consideration of the materials on record by the enquiry officer and non supply of the enquiry report to the workman. In this regard, it is to be mentioned here that most of the points raised by the learned advocate for the workman included the points mentioned above were considered by the Tribunal at the time of passing orders on the validity of the enquiry and were answered against the workman.

6. On the other hand, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the management that the workman in his statement of claim has not challenged regarding the perversity of the findings of the enquiry officer and the proportionality of the punishment and as such, both the issues are to be answered in favour of party No. 1 and the findings of the enquiry officer are based on the evidence on record and not on any extraneous matter and the enquiry officer has analyzed the evidence on record and the quantum of punishment cannot be said to be shockingly disproportionate to the proved misconduct against the workman in a legal departmental proceeding and it is well settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in number of decisions that unless and until it is found by the Tribunal that the punishment imposed is shockingly disproportionate to the charge, there should not be any interference with the

punishment by the Tribunal or any other judicial bodies. In support of such contentions, reliance was placed on the decisions reported in 2001 LAB I.C. 2367 (S. Rahimuddin vs. Director General CSIR), AIR 1972 Supreme Court 2181 (M/s. The Benarus Electric Light Power Co. Ltd. appellant Vs. Labour Court No. 2, Lucknow), 2008 LAB I.C. 415 (M/s. L&T Komatsu Ltd. Vs. N. Uday Kumar) & some other decisions.

7. Perused the record. Taking into consideration the materials on record and the submissions made by the learned advocates for the parties and so also the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Courts in the decisions on which reliance has been placed by the parties, it is found that the findings of the enquiry officer are not perverted as the findings of the enquiry officer are based on the evidence on record and he has assigned reasons in support of such findings.

At this juncture, I think it pertinent to mention that the workman in his show cause and so also in his statement given in the departmental enquiry has admitted about his remaining absent from duty from 17-08-96 to 19-02-97 without any intimation to the management or sanction of leave. According to the workman, he was admitted in the hospital at Armori. In support of such claim, he has filed document W-9. On perusal the document, W-9, it is found that the claim of the workman is not true. W-9 is not a discharge certificate as claimed by the workman. It is found that the same is a medical certificate issued by the medical superintendent, Rural Hospital Armori and according to the said certificate, the workman was an outdoor patient in the said hospital from 17-08-96 to 19-02-97. No other document has been filed by the workman in support of the claim of his illness and admission in the hospital as an indoor patient from 17-08-96 to 19-02-97. Hence it is found that the findings of the enquiry officer are not perverted.

In this case, the charge of unauthorized absence of the workman has been proved in an enquiry, which was fair and proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the decision reported in 2008 LAB I.C. 415 (Supra) to the present case in hand, it is found that the punishment is not shockingly disproportionate and as such, there is ground to interfere with the punishment.

The learned advocate for the workman has mentioned in the written notes of argument that approval of the Appellate Authority was taken by the Disciplinary Authority for imposing the punishment of dismissal from service against the workman and therefore the order of punishment can be said to be passed by the Appellate Authority and thereby the workman was deprived of from filing a valid appeal to the Appellate Authority and his right to file an appeal became in fructuous. However, such contention was raised for the first time in the written notes of argument. Such a pleading was not taken in the statement

of claim and no chance was given to the management to meet such contention. Hence the same cannot be taken in consideration. Therefore, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management namely Sub Area Manager, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery of WCL, PO : & Distt. Chandrapur in dismissing Shri Gulab Raghobaji Bhoyar, Dresser, Durgapur Rayatwari Colliery is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2150.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 185/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/117/2001-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2150.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 185/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samittee and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-07-2011.

[No. L-42012/117/2001-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/185/2002

Date: 07-07-2011

Party No. 1(a):

The Principal,
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya,
Washim (M.S.).

1(b): The Dy. Director,
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samittee,
Regional Office, Kothrude,
Pune (M.S.)

1(c) : The Secretary,
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samittee,
Manav Sansadhan Vikas Mantralaya,
(Education Deptt.),
Govt. of India, New Delhi

Versus

Party No. 2 :

Shri Vasant Pundalik Gore,
Risod Naka,
PO/Taluka/Distt. Washim,
Washim (M.S.)

AWARD

(Dated : 7th July, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947 ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and their workman, Shri Vasant Pundalik Gore for adjudication, as per letter No. L-42012/117/2001-IR(CM-II) dated 22-05-2002, with the following schedule :

"Whether the action of the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya through its principal, Washim in orally terminating the services of Shri Vasant Pundalik Gore w.e.f. 01-07-1999 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled to ?"

2. Being noticed by the Tribunal to file their respective statement of claim and written statement, the workman, Vasant ("the workman in short") filed his statement of claim and the management of Navodaya Vidyalaya ("the Party No. 1 in short") filed its written statement respectively.

The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded inter-alia that he was engaged by the Party No. 1 initially as a mess-helper w.e.f. 01-03-1996 and worked continuously till 01-07-1999, when he was illegally terminated from service by Party No. 1 orally and his elder brother, Gajanan Pundalik Gore was also working with Party No. 1 and while working with party No. 1, in 1997, his brother met with an accident and subsequently died and as wife of Gajanan, and he himself were dependent on Gajanan, Party No. 1 again gave him appointment on compassionate ground on 07-04-1997 as mess-helper and he was illegally terminated by Party No. 1 on 01-07-1999 and he worked with Party No. 1 continuously for three years without any break and as one Shri B.S. Tambe, a mess-helper made a complaint against the then Principal for harassment and cited him as a witness in the enquiry against the Principal, the Principal bare grudge against him and decided to oust him by hook and

crook and ultimately without issuing any notice or following the procedure laid down by law, illegally and arbitrarily terminated his service w.e.f. 01-07-1999 and there are still vacancy of different posts including mess-helper and many juniors have also been engaged in the posts. The workman has prayed to quash and set aside the oral termination of his service and to reinstate him in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The Party No. 1 in its written statement refuting the allegations made in the statement of claim has pleaded that it is a registered society and as per gazette notification dated 17-02-1998, the society has been brought within purview and jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal and as such the Industrial Tribunal has no jurisdiction and the workman was engaged on daily wages basis as and when work was available and as no work was available, the engagement of the workman was discontinued and as such, he has no right to claim regularization.

4. It is necessary to mention here that after filing of the written statement by the Party No. 1, the workman was directed to file rejoinder if any but neither he filed any rejoinder nor appeared in the case after 18-07-2006.

5. As the workman claimed to have worked continuously from 01-03-1996 to 01-07-1999 and the Party No. 1 denied the same, the initial burden was on the workman to prove that he was engaged for more than 240 days by Party No. 1 in the preceding 12 months of the date of alleged termination i.e. 01-07-1999. However, in this case, except the claim petition, the workman has not produced any evidence in support of his claim. As the workman has failed to discharge the initial burden, he is not entitled for any relief. Hence it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya through its Principal, Washim in orally terminating the services of Shri Vasant Pundalik Gore w.e.f. 01-07-1999 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled for any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

क.अ. 2151.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. एम. पी. एण्ड डी.आई.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संबंध संख्या 124/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/163/2002-आई आर (सी एम-II)]
डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011.

S.O. 2151.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 124/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Mines Planning & Design Institute Limited, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-07-2011.

[No. L-22012/163/2002-IR (CM-II)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/124/2003

Date : 01-07-2011

Party No. 1(a):

Union of India, Ministry of Coal,
Shastri Bhawan,
A Wing, 3rd Floor, New Delhi-110001
Through its Secretary.

(b) : Central Mine Planning and Design
Institute Limited, Jaripatka,
Kasturba Nagar,
Nagpur-440014
Through its Regional Director

Versus

Party No. 2 :

Koyla Udhog Kamgar,
Sanghathan (KUKS),
S/87, Bharat Nagar, Nagpur,
Through its Secretary.

AWARD

(Dated : 1st July, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute Limited and their workman for adjudication, vide letter No. L-22012/163/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 8-5-2003, with the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of CMPDI, through its Regional Director, Jaripatka, Nagpur in

not providing proper representation to the Koyla Udhog Kamgar Sanghathan, a registered trade union in the bi-partite committees such as JCM, Housing Committees and Welfare Committees operating in CMPDI along with other two registered unions is justified, proper and legal? If not, to what relief the said Koyla Udhog Kamgar Sanghathan entitled?"

2. Being noticed, the union, Koyla Udhog Kamgar Sanghathan (KUKS), ("the union" in short) through its secretary filed its statement of claim and the management of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. ["the party No. 1(b) in short"] filed its written statement.

3. The case of the union as presented in the statement of claim is that it is registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 and is representing several employees working under the control of Party No. 1(a) and the Party No. 1(b) is also registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and under the rules framed and circular issued by the Govt. of India, there is no recognized union operating at the Party No. 1(a) and (b) industry and all the unions operating at Party No. 1's industry have got equal status and in absence of recognized unions, Party No. 1 has got no right to invite any particular union for negotiation and the same is an unfair Labour practice covered under Vth Schedule of the Act, and amounts to showing favouritism to one set or workers, who joined a particular union and in view of such matter, it raised the dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur. The further case of the union is that it had written to the management of Party No. 1(b) for discussion with it for giving representation in all the Committees like JCM, Welfare Committee, Housing Committee etc. but the Party No. 1(b) did not reply and besides it, there are two other unions, namely, National Coal Organization Employees Association (NCOEA) affiliated to CITU and Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh (RCMS) affiliated to INTUC and majority of the employees are its members but in spite of the same, the management did not consider its membership for giving proper representation in different committees, which is against the Trade Union Act and violation of the principles of natural justice and giving representation to two unions and not to one union is discriminatory, unjust, illegal and violation of the principles of maintaining the relationship of employer and employee and the party No. 1(b) did not invite it to attend the meeting of the joint consultative committee and welfare committee held on 20-12-2001 at 3 p.m., but invited the other two unions and thus meted out gross injustice to it and it is entitled for representing the employees in JCC and other committees and the Party No. 1 has no right to have any discriminatory treatment against it. The union has prayed for a direction to provide facility to it to represent in all bodies, wherever other unions are invited and other interim reliefs during the pendency of the reference.

4. In its written statement, the Party No. 1(b) has pleaded inter alia that there is no industrial dispute what so ever and the union has failed to point out the nature of dispute which exists, by which any of its workman has been affected in any manner and by not allowing the union to participate, it has not committed any wrong resulting into an industrial dispute and it does not have any knowledge as to whether the union is a registered union and the Govt. of India under the Ministry of Coal has framed a joint bipartite committee for the coal industry i.e. JBCCI for negotiating the service conditions of the employees and the representative of the management of Coal Industry and five Central Trade Unions, INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS and BMS and representative of Ministry of Coal participate for the purposes of discussion of all matters relating to the industry and the employees of Coal Industry and in view of formation of JBCCI and the general adopted practice of its holding company, the aforesaid five unions are generally treated as recognized unions and all the unions affiliated to the aforesaid five unions are allowed to participate in the meetings and accordingly it also (Party No. 1(b) invites the above five unions and unions which are affiliated to the said five unions and as the union is not affiliated to any of the aforesaid five unions, the union is not invited to participate in the meetings and the act of its not calling the union for participation is not an unfair labour practice as covered under Vth Schedule of the Act. It is further pleaded by the Party No. 1(b) that the Secretary of the union was expelled by the Central Committee of CITU from primary membership of NCOEA and CITU for her antiparty activities and as such, she has formed the union and it has not showing any kind of favouritism to one set of workers by not inviting the union and as such, the union has no right of representation in any of its activities.

5. Parties have led oral evidence in support of their respective claims, besides relying on documentary evidence. Ms. V. Chandra, the secretary of the Union has been examined as a witness on behalf of the Union. The Personnel Manager of Party No. 1(b), Mrs. Santama John has been examined as a witness on behalf of the Party No. 1(b).

The witness for the union in her examination-in-chief has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim and has further stated that the reply filed by Party No. 1(b) is contrary to the instructions of Central Management of Party No. 1(b). However, in her cross-examination, she admitted that in the Ministry of Coal, there are five Central Trade Unions, namely, INTUC, CITU, AITUC, HMS and BMS and the said five Central Trade Unions and Unions has affiliated to said five Unions are alone to participate in Coal India and in CMPDI and the aforesaid five Central Trade Unions and the affiliated trade unions are participating and Union not affiliated to the said Central

Unions are not allowed to participate in Coal India and CMPDI and Coal India are adopting the said practice though they are not recognized Unions and NCOEA and RCMS are also participating though they are recognized Unions and her union is not affiliate to any Central Trade Unions and the five Central Trade Unions along with their affiliated Unions are only allowed to participate in Coal India and CMPDI.

6. The witness for the Party No. 1(b) in her evidence, which is on affidavit has also reiterated the facts mentioned in the written statement. However, the evidence of this witness has not been seriously challenged in the cross-examination.

7. It was submitted by the learned advocate for the petitioner that the union is a registered Union and there is no recognized union operating in the industry of Party No. 1 and the Party No. 1 cannot show partiality or favour to any Union in view of item No. 2 of Schedule V of the Act and the Union by its letter dated 24-04-2002 requested to give its representation in all the committees but Party No. 1 did not give any reply to the same and Union also sent a notice on 24-07-2002 in that regard and the union was not invited to attend the meeting held on 22-12-2001, whereas, the other two unions were invited to attend the said meeting, which was an unfair labour practice under Schedule V of the Act and about non inviting the union for negotiation, where there is no legally recognized Union was considered by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the judgment reported in 1986 LIC, 253-MSRTC versus Maharashtra Motor Kamgar Federation and therefore the reference is to be answered in the affirmative.

8. In reply, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the Party No. 1(b) that there is no industrial dispute, as the union has failed to point out the nature of the dispute that exists, by which any of the workman has been affected in any manner and the Hon'ble Apex Court in the decision reported in (2000) 1 SCC-371 (National Engineering Industries Ltd. versus State of Rajasthan) have held that, "Existence of apprehension of industrial dispute is a condition precedent for a reference" and as there is no dispute, the reference is liable to be rejected summarily and JBCCI has been formed by the Govt. of India which is a joint Bi-partite Committee for the Coal Industry for negotiating the service conditions of employees and the representatives of five Central Unions, INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS and BMS participate in the discussion of all the matters relating to the industry and its employees and in view of formation of JBCC and the general adopted practice of the holding company of Party No. 1(b), the aforesaid five unions are generally treated as the recognized Unions and all the Unions which are affiliated to the

aforesaid five unions are allowed to participate in the meetings and as such in not inviting the union for participation cannot be termed as unfair labour practice and the Secretary of the Union is very much aware about the generally adopted practice and as such, the reference is to be answered in negative.

9. The first question to be considered in this case is as to whether the dispute in question can be said to be an industrial dispute.

Section 2(k) of the Act provides the definition of "Industrial dispute". According to the said definition, "industrial dispute means any dispute or difference between employers and employees, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment of the non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour, if any person." The definition of "industrial dispute" does not include any dispute between union and the management. In this case, the only allegation of the union is that the Party No. 1 did not invite it to attend the meeting held on 22-12-2001. The dispute raised by the union cannot be said to be an industrial dispute and the same is not coming within the definition of "industrial dispute".

10. The next point for consideration is whether the Party No. 1(b) adopted unfair labour practice in view of Item No. 2 of the Fifth Schedule of the Act. Item No. 2 of the Fifth Schedule reads as follows :

"To dominate, interfere with or contribute support, financial or otherwise, to any trade union, that is to say,—

- (a) an employer taking any active interest in organizing a trade union of his workmen, and
- (b) an employer showing partiality or granting favour to one of several trade unions attempting to organize his workmen or to its members, where such a trade union is not a recognized trade union."

As it is already mentioned earlier that in this case, the only dispute is about the management not inviting the union to attend the meetings, where as other two unions, which are also not recognized unions are being invited. It is necessary to mention here that the witness for the union, who is the secretary herself, has stated that "It is true to say that all the five Central Trade Unions and their affiliated unions are alone to participate in Coal India. It is true to say that similarly in CMPDI the aforesaid 5 Central Unions and its affiliated trade unions are participating. It is true that unions not affiliated to the Central Unions are not allowed to participate in Coal India and CMPDI. "It is true that Coal India and CMPDI are adopting this practice though they are not recognized

unions. The witness has also admitted that her union is not affiliated to any Central Union." When the witness has admitted that only unions affiliated to the five Central Trade Unions are being invited to participate in the meetings and the committees and her union is not affiliated to any of the said five Central Trade Unions, it cannot be said that the Party No. 1 adopted any unfair labour practice. As the facts and circumstances of the present case at hand are quite different from the facts and circumstances of the case mentioned in the decision 1986 LIC-253 (supra) where the allegations were also that the management was allowing other unions to affix notices on the notice board of the establishment and collecting union fund including monthly subscription from their members within the premises of the establishment, with respect, I am of the opinion that the said decision has no application to the present case. Hence it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of CMPDI, through its Regional Director, Jaripatka, Nagpur in not providing proper representation to the Koyla Udhog Kamgar Sangathan, a registered trade union in the Bipartite Committees such as JCM, Housing Committees and Welfare Committees operating in CMPDI along with other two registered Unions is justified, proper and legal. The Union, Koyla Udhog Kamgar Sangathan is not entitled for any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2152.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 123/2005, 209/2005, 233/2005 एवं 245/2005,) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-23012/24/2004-आई आर (सी-II),
सं. एल-23012/32/2004-आई आर (सी-II),
सं. एल-23012/70/2004-आई आर (सी-II),
सं. एल-23012/61/2004-आई आर (सी-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2152.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 123/2005, 209/2005, 233/2005, & 245/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BBMB and

their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-07-2011.

[No. L-23012/24/2004-IR (C-II),
No. L-23012/32/2004-IR (C-II),
No. L-23012/70/2004-IR (C-II),
No. L-23012/61/2004-IR (C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Camp Court at Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

PRESENT:

Sri A. K. RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

Case No. ID No. 123 of 2005

Registered on 19-7-2005

Sh. Kali Das S/o Sh. Safi Ram,
C/o Sh. Hem Prabh S/o Sh. Bali Ram,
R/o Village Bhayarta, P.O. Chanahan,
Teh. & Distt., Mandi (HP)

Case No. ID No. 209 of 2005

Registered on 3-8-2005

Sh. Ram Singh S/o Sh. Hilnu,
C/o Sh. Hem Prabh S/o Sh. Bali Ram,
R/o Village Bhayarta, P.O. Chanahan,
Teh. & Distt. Mandi (HP)

ID No. 233 of 2005

Registered on 5-8-2005

Sh. Tara Chand S/o Sh. Hukam Chand,
C/o Sh. Hem Prabh S/o Sh. Bali Ram,
R/o Village Bhayarta, P.O. Chanahan,
Teh. & Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

Case No. ID No. 245 of 2005

Registered on 5-8-2005

Sh. Bhagat Ram S/o Sh. Madhu Ram,
C/o Sh. Hem Prabh S/o Sh. Bali Ram,
R/o Village Bhayarta, P.O. Chanahan,
Teh. & Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

... Applicants

Versus

1. The Chairman,
Bhakra Beas Management Board,
Madhya Marg, Sector-19B,
Chandigarh.

2. The Chief Engineer,
BSL Project, Sunder Nagar Township,
Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

... Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the Workmen : None

For the Management : Sh. Ravinder Singh,
Law Officer

AWARD

Passed on 24th June, 2011

The Central Government vide Notification No. L-23012/24/sx2004-IR(CM-II), L-23012/32/2004-IR(CM-II), L-23012/70/200-IR(CM-II) and L-23012/61/2004-IR(CM-II) all dated 7-7-2005 under Section 10 sub-section 1 Clause (d) and sub-section (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred to this Tribunal the question of the legality and justification of the demand of the above detailed workmen for their reinstatement in the service of BBMB Sunder Nagar, for adjudication.

Notices were issued to the parties after receiving the reference and they put in their appearances. But subsequently the proceedings remained stayed erroneously on account of the Order dated 24th September, 2007 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 16939 to 17007 of 2007 for quite some time. The present Presiding Officer after taking charge found that the Apex Court had stayed 69 cases only but the proceedings are stayed in 78 cases pending in this Court. Management was asked to submit the list of 69 stayed cases. Management submitted the list whereupon it was found that the proceedings in the above noted four cases are not stayed. Hence notices were issued to workmen by registered post on 18-5-2011 fixing 24-6-2011 for their appearance at Camp Court, Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi as the address given in the reference was that of Distt. Mandi. But the workmen did not turn up and the notice sent to them by registered post returned with the postal remark that the address of the concerned workmen is not known to Sh. Hem Prabh, through whom the notices were to be served on the workmen as per address given in the reference. Under these circumstances it could not be possible to contact the workmen. In the beginning they had appeared in the case. Sh. Tara Chand and Sh. Kalidas had not filed their claim statements even. As the workmen are not available at the given address and their further whereabouts are also not known the above references are answered against them. One copy of Award be placed on the record of the related IDs each and two copies of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2153.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 2, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-07-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/979/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2153.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 65/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-07-2011.

[No. L-20012/979/2000-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT DHANBAD****PRESENT**

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 65 of 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
M/s. BCCL and their workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the : Sri Baldeo Rajak and Sri Devanand
workmen : Tiwari, concerned workmen
themselves.

On behalf of the : Mr. D.K. Verma, Advocate
employers

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 11th July, 2011

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/979/2000-IR (C-I), dated, the 19th February, 2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of Project Officer, Sudamdih Coal Washery, Dist. Dhanbad, in not regularising Sri Baldeo Rajak and Shri Devanand Tiwari in Clerical Cadre is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date?"

2. Today both the workmen Baldeo Rajak and Devanand Tiwari are present and pressed their petition filed on 25-2-09 under the signature of Shri Nitai Mahato, the Central Secretary of the Union concerned for passing 'No dispute' Award as the matter has been settled with the management for their regularisation as Grade-III Clerk subject to the withdrawal of this case. Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate for the management is present who expressed no objection to it.

3. Perused the case record I find that the case as per schedule relates to their non-regularisation in the Clerical Grade, has been pending for the evidence of the workman since 9-4-2004, though WW-1 Baldeo Rajak was examined in behalf of the Union on 29-9-2005. Meanwhile the management as per letter dt. 19/20-02-2009 has offered both these workmen for their regularisation as Grade-III Clerk provided that they withdraw the case. The Management by the letter has sought from the workmen their Matriculation Certificate and all educational certificates with their No Objection on their behalf to the acceptance of the Clerical Grade-III and the wages thereof. Since the present industrial dispute has been materialised and settled by the management with both the workmen, no longer the industrial dispute exists. Under these circumstances, the present industrial dispute being referred by the Labour Ministry cannot be withdrawn rather it may be closed in order to respond it in the terms of the aforesaid settlement between both the parties. Hence the case is closed and accordingly order is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

क.अ. 2154.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/85/1996-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2154.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 55/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-20012/85/1996-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 55 of 1997

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Barora Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. R. R. Prasad, Advocate

On behalf of the employers : None

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY: Coal

Dhanbad, the 7th July, 2011

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/85/96-IR (C-I), dated 1-5-97.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union for the regularisation of the services of Sh. Biswajit Dubey Goswami as Store Keeper and Shri Rajesh Chauhan as Store Clerk in Clerical Gr. II with retrospective effect with all fringe benefits is justified? If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the sponsoring Union as stated on the Written Statement is that the workmen concerned were permanent employees of Barora Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL, since their appointment as Category I Mazdoor on May, 1994. As per the Office Order dt. 12-5-94 of the Project Officer Workmen Biswajit Dubey Goswami and Rajesh Chauhan as Store Clerk and Clerk respectively have been working in Time Office as well as on the Weigh Bridge since then. Firstly, after interviewing and finding them competent they were deputed by the Project Officer for three months by that order. On their request for regularisation or reversion to their original jobs, the Project Officer directed them to continue in the job of Clerical Grade till further order. The management also assured them to take up it with the Personnel Manager of Central Coal Washery Organisation. On completion of requisite numbers of days they represented to the Management for their regularisation with proper pay scale and grade in Clerical Grade II as per their job performance with. But the Management did not regularise them so. On the failure of the conciliation proceeding in the Industrial dispute raised by the Union before the ALC(C), hence the reference for adjudication.

As per Standing Order of the Company, workman after expiry of six months become permanent for the jobs they are performing. Not regularising the workmen for their respective posts is illegal, and depriving them of their legitimate claims for their pay scale and proper wages. So the demand of their Union for the regularisation is justified.

The Union in its rejoinder has pleaded that the Management is not entitled to take the plea, when it is taking such jobs from the workmen working since long.

3. Whereas with specific denials to the aforesaid allegations the case of the Management is that the aforesaid demand of the Union is baseless, false frivolous with ulterior motive to enter into the Clerical Grade. Workmen Biswajit Dubey Goswami and Rajesh Chauhan were appointed as Fitter (Apprentice) and General Mazdoor Cat. I respectively. As per the cadre scheme, none of the workmen are entitled to the Clerical Grades. Moreover there is a complete ban on diverting workmen from the daily rated categories to monthly paid Clerical Grade. They never worked as Clerks at Barora Washery continuously, rather

they are factually working in time rated category, and most juniors in service. They were temporarily engaged to perform clerical jobs in exigency in store and Weigh Bridge for a period of three months purely on temporary basis as per the office order dt. 5/12-5-94. They did not acquire the permanent status in the Clerical posts under the provisions of Certified Standing Orders of the company as applicable to the workmen concerned because they were not engaged in clerical jobs of permanent nature for 6 months. Therefore, they are not in any way entitled to regularisation in Clerical Grade II so also the demand of the Union for is illegal and unjustified.

Finding with Reasons

4. In this case WW-1 Biswajit Goswami and WW-2 Rajesh Chauhan both the workmen on behalf of the union, MW-1 Basudev Singh; the Sr. P.O. from the side of the management have been examined.

5. On the perusal of the case record, I find that as per averment of WW-1 Biswajit Goswami one of the two workmen, though he was appointed as a Fitter Apprentice Gr. I in 1993 at Barora Coal Washery yet the management as per the order (Official one dt. 5/12-5-94, Ext. W-1) directed him to discharge his duty as a Store Clerk for three months but till date, the management exploiting his service according. His appointment letter dt. 24-9-92 is Ext. W-2 which shows he was appointed to the post of App. (Fitter Trade) in Cat. I. According to the workmen (WW-1) on his representation to the management (the original hand written representation dt. 13-5-94 under the signature of both workmen Biswajit Dubey Goswami and Rajesh Chauhan addressed to the Project Officer concerned - Ext. W-3) the Project Officer by his endorsement (dt. 17-5-..... as Ext. W-3/1) allowed them to work the job as a Clerk. Besides that the Project Officer J. Singh as per five Office Orders (Ext. W-4 series - on Slip of papers) allowed them to work as a Clerk. Likewise Mr. B. P. Srivastava [Project Officer (W)] as per letter dt. 17-12-99 (Ext. W-5) directed the workman (WW-1) to report Sri R. Kumar, for day to day work of Heavy Vehicle and Maintenance Deptt. w.e.f. 21-12-99, and still he claims that he has been discharging his duties as Clerk but he has been paid the wages of Category-I Mazdoor. The witness has admitted to have worked as a Clerk for three months. But despite the Management's Order dt. 22-3-96 directing him to join his original job, the Management as per Office Order dt. 5/6-3-97 (hand written - Ext. W-6) instructed the workman to perform the work. Denying all the aforesaid Officer Orders as fabrications, he claimed for regularisation of his service as Clerk from 1994. But he could not submit any paper to show that he is discharging his duties as a Clerk.

6. Corroborating the evidence of co-worker Biswajit Dubey Goswami, WW-2 Rajesh Chouhan, the general Mazdoor has stated that the management as per Office Orders (dt. 8-8-03 and 16-2-04 - Ext. W-7 and W-7/1)

respectively had directed their duties as Weigh Bridge as per shift. But the witness namely co-worker Rajesh Chauhan has admitted that both the aforesaid Office Orders Ext. W-7 series do not ascertain any direction to work as a Clerk, though he knows the Mazdoor in Cat. I and the Clerk are in different cadres. Admittedly both the workmen were not selected to the post of Clerk while the Office Orders were issued for the performance of the job as a Clerk.

7. Whereas, affirming the appointment of both the workers MW-1 Basudev Singh as the then Sr. P.O. of Barora Coal Washery has stated that as per the Orders (dt. 17-2-93 and 22-1-93) (Exts. M-1 and M-2) workmen Biswajit Dubey Goswami and Rajesh were posted as App. (Fitter Trade) and General Mazdoor in Cat. I respectively at the aforesaid Coal Washery. They regularly performed their duties for their posts they were appointed for. As per the Officer Order (dt. 5-3-97 - Ext. M-3) of the Project Officer concerned they were accordingly directed to report Mr. A. K. Verma, AC (CP) in their aforesaid designated posts. The Service Excerpt (Ext. W-4) of aforesaid Biswajit Dubey Goswami under his signature bear his designation Fitter/App. But the concerned workman never performed their duties as Clerk on any substantive post, as there is a ban in view of the circular issued by the Head Quarter to regularise any time rated worker of any stream to Cadre, though the witness (MW-1) has admitted that the management as per Order dt. 5-5-84 (Ext. M-5 as Ext. W-1 the same) allowed the concerned workman to work as a Clerk absolutely on temporary basis only a period of three months, after which they were returned to their original posts. According to the witness, the aforesaid order (Ext. M-5) speaks that there were vacancies of the Clerical Grade in the Store. This statement of the witness is merely an inference which cannot be treated as an admission at the point of alleged vacancies as argued by the Learned Counsel for the Workman/Union, as the aforesaid official orders bears "the acute shortage of Clerical personnel as well as due to non-availability of the suitable Clerk employee" which evidently establish the deputation of both the workmen for the Clerical job for three months only on temporary basis. This Management witness has denied the working of the workmen for 240 days as a Clerk in each year on the ground that no reversion order was issued thereafter.

8. Mr. R. R. Prasad, the Ld. Advocate for the Union/ Workmen submits that in view of the official order (Ext. W-1 equal to Ext. M-5) as well as the Joint Petition of the workmen (Ext. W-3) bearing the endorsement of the Project Officer concerned (Ext. W-3/1) to continue their work till the posting of the permanent clerks, these workmen are entitled to regularisation for their respective posts in Clerical Grade-II. But the joint petition of the workmen dt. 15-5-94 apparently addressed to the Project Officer in lack of the justification for its retention after the alleged endorsement of the Project Officer just after five days of the issuance of

the official order (Ext. W-3) appears to be inadmissible as questionable document, as the original has been retained by the workmen themselves for this purpose and thereafter no any other official order as to their continuation their deputation till further order was not produced before the Tribunal in continuation of the aforesaid official order of their purely temporary deputation. A glance at the office orders (Ext. W-4 series) as well as all the Office Orders (Exts. W-5 to W-7) discloses as the proof of their deputation intermittently not regularly or continuously as the Clerks only in exigencies. Thus none of the workmen has proved to have worked as a Clerk for six months by rendering continuous service in the aforesaid permanent post as per Certified Standing Order clause 7.2.

Considering the entire aforesaid discussed facts and law, I find that the demand of the concerned Union for regularisation of the services of workmen Biswajit Dubey Goswami and Rajesh Chouhan as Store Keeper and Store Clerk in Clerical Grade-II with retrospective effect with all the fringe benefits is totally illegal and unjustified. They are not entitled to any relief except the differences of the wages for their relevant deputed works at the relevant time intermittently.

The management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2155.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में सिंडीकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-6-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

दिनांक 14-6-2011 के पत्र सं. एल-12012/72/2009-आई आर (बी-II) द्वारा औ. वि. नं 15/2009 में जारी की गई अधिसूचना को रद्द समझा जाएगा।

[सं. एल-12011/72/2009-आई आर (बी-II)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2155.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 15/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, Chandigarh, now as shown in the Annexure in the

industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-6-2011.

The notification in I.D. No. 15/2009 issued vide letter No. L-12012/72/2009-IR (B-II) dated 14-6-2011 may be treated as cancelled.

[No. L-12011/72/2009-IR (B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESENT:

Shri A. K. RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

Case No. ID 15/2K9

Registered on 2-12-2009

Sh. Sudhir Kumar Sharma, S/o Sh. Bhim Singh Sharma,
Syndicate Bank, CAO 25, Jeewan Prakash Building,
K. G Marg, New Delhi. ... Applicant

Versus

The Deputy General Manager, Syndicate Bank,
Regional Office, 48, Bhadana Bhawan, Neelam Bata
Road, Faridabad. ... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the workman : Sh. B. S. Sharma AR of
workman

For the Management : Sh. Aman Khera, Manager,
(HR/IR) for management
bank.

AWARD

Passed on June 2, 2011

Central Government vide Notification No. L-12011/72/2009-IR(B-II), dated 5-11-2009, by exercising its powers under Section 10 Sub-section (1) Clause (d) and Sub-section 2(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as Act) has referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Deputy General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Faridabad in not paying the allowance and protection of emoluments on being transferred on redeployment from Ballabhgarh District Faridabad to Nangaljat Branch Distt. Mewat as per 8th bipartite settlement w.e.f. 27-6-2005 till date is just, fair and legal ? To what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?”

Workman raised an industrial dispute stating that he belongs to Non-subordinate Cadre of the respondent bank. On 25-6-2005 he was transferred from Ballabhgarh to Nangal Jat Branch. He joined the transferee branch on 27-6-2005. He was deployed outside the District under the deployment scheme of the bank and as per provisions of VIII Bi-partite Settlement he was entitled to a lump sum amount of Rs. 400 P.M. besides protection of emoluments drawn at the original centre, so long he is not repatriated to the original centre. He was being paid as per aforesaid provisions of the settlement. But on 28-11-2006 the branch of the bank was ordered to recover the same and the status of transfer was changed from deployment to general transfer. With effect from 1-1-2007 the management again started to pay the lump sum amount of Rs. 400 P.M. but the amount recovered was not repaid and on 31-5-2008 the management again advised the branch office to recover the amount. On 31-12-2008 the management again started paying the lump sum amount w.e.f. 1-6-2007 but on 3-3-2009 the management again advised the branch office to stop payment of the lump sum amount. The claim has been filed by Syndicate Bank Staff Association and it has been prayed that the direction be issued to the management to repatriate the workman to the original centre i.e. Ballabhgarh branch and to pay Rs. 1,78,665 as per Annexure XII of the Claim statement and action be taken against the erring officials for resorting to unfair labour practice in respect of subject matter under the provisions of the Act.

The claim was contested by the respondent/management. It was stated that as per transfer policy norms of the bank the general transfers are effected within the District and if there is only one branch in a district, the transfer may be effected to the close or contiguous district in which there is a branch office. The rotational transfer shall be within the state for the deployment of staff from surplus district to deficit district exempting certain categories of clerical staff as enumerated in the guidelines issued by the bank from time to time. It was further stated that the workman had been transferred within the former undivided Faridabad District and hence it was a general transfer and no lump sum amount was admissible to him. He had not been transferred under rotational transfer as claimed by him.

The claimant filed rejoinder to the written statement of the respondent. It was disclosed in the rejoinder that the Mewat District was formed on 4-4-2005, the VIII Bi-partite Settlement was signed on 2-6-2005 and the workman was transferred on 25-6-2005 i.e. much after the formation of the Mewat District and signing of VIII Bi-partite settlement. It also appears from the rejoinder that Ballabhgarh, where the workman was working before his transfer was in Faridabad District while Nangal Jat, the place to which he was transferred is in Mewat District. It was reiterated that transfer of the workman from Ballabhgarh to Nangaljat is

deployment in terms of VIII Bi-partite Settlement and therefore, he is entitled to the lump-sum amount of Rs. 400 per month with protection of all his emoluments.

From the pleadings of the parties following issues arise for consideration :

1. Whether the workman was deployed outside district under the deployment scheme of the bank and is he entitled to lump-sum amount of Rs. 400 P.M. plus protection of emoluments drawn at the original centre ?
2. Whether the management is justified in refusing the allowances and emoluments in question to the workman ?
3. What relief the workman is entitled to ?

The concerned workman filed his affidavit while the management did not choose to cross examine him. It did not file any affidavit in evidence also. On 28-7-2010 management evidence was closed.

I have heard the A. R. of the parties and perused the record. My findings on various issues are as follows :

Issue No. 1 & 2 :

Both the issues being inter-connected are being taken up together. It is not dispute that the workman belongs to a non-subordinate cadre and he was transferred from Ballabhgarh Branch of Faridabad district to Nangaljat branch of Mewat District. The transfer order is contained in the Memo dated 21-6-2005 filed by the workman as Annexure-I of the claim statement. Annexure-VI of the claim statement is a communication from the bank to the workman in reply of his letter. Through Annexure-VI the workman was informed that by the time management received the official communication of formation of Mewat District the general transfer exercise was over and his representation will be considered during the general transfer 2006. As it has been mentioned in the rejoinder of the workman, his A. R. argued that the management in asserting so is not telling the truth. The notification about the creation of Mewat District is Annexure-II of the claim statement and is dated 4-4-2006. It is a public notice and management cannot be allowed to say that it was not within its knowledge. I agree within the A. R. of the workman that the transfer of the workman from Ballabhgarh to Nangaljat was a transfer to another district.

Annexure-IV of the claim statement contains the VIII Bi-partite Settlement which provides deployment of staff. According to it a workman in the non-subordinate cadre may be deployed within a district irrespective of the distance involved. In cases necessitating deployment outside district the workman concerned may be deployed to any branch office of the bank situated outside the district up to a distance not exceeding 100 K.M. from his place of

posting. Obviously the case of the workman is that of deployment outside the district.

The bi-partite settlement also provides that a workman in the non-subordinate cadre, so long as he serves in the deployed centre shall draw a lump-sum amount of Rs. 400 P.M. (not ranking for any other benefit) besides protection of emoluments drawn at the original centre. Therefore, it is also clear that as the workman was deployed outside the district he is entitled to lump-sum amount of Rs. 400 P.M. besides protection of emoluments drawn at the original centre as per provisions of the bi-partite settlement. The bank is not justified in refusing the said allowances and emoluments to the workman. The letters of the bank dated 28-11-2006, 31-5-2008, 30-12-2008 and 3-3-2009 Annexures-VIII to XI of the claim statements shows that management in allowing, disallowing and re-allowing the allowances in question was in a fix and was not able to take any firm decision in the matter. I hold that the workman is entitled to Rs. 400 P.M. emoluments amount + protection of total emoluments during the period he is posted at the deployment centre on Nangal Jat District Mewat the bank is not justified in refusing the same. Issue No. 1 and 2 are decided in favour of the workman accordingly.

Issue No. 3 :

The relief claimed by the claimant for a direction to management to repatriate him to the original centre and to pay Rs. 1,78,665 and also to take action against the officials in resorting to unfair labour practice are all beyond the scope of reference. For the adjudication of the dispute under reference only this much can be and is held that the action of the bank management in not paying the allowance and protection of emoluments on being transferred on re-deployment from Ballabgarh District Faridabad to Nangal Jat District Mewat as per VIII bi-partite Settlement w.e.f. 27-6-2005 till date is not just, fair and legal. The workman is entitled to the said allowances and protection of emoluments from the date of his joining at Nangal Jat branch and during the period of his posting at the said branch. Reference is answered accordingly in favour of the workman. Let two copies of award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action.

ANNEK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

सर.अ. 2156.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मोल्सक एक् काम्पनी के प्रबंधकों के संबंध निषेधकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अन्य प्राधिकरण, मुंबई नं. 2 के संघट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/4/2011) को प्रेषित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-11012/08/2010-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2156.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/4/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai-2, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Gulf Air Company and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-11012/08/2010-IR(C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT:

K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/4 of 2011

Employers in relation to the management of Gulf Air Company.

The Manager (India),
Gulf Air Company,
Ground Floor, Maker Chamber-V,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai-400 021

AND

Their Workmen

The General Secretary,
All India Federation of Gulf
Air Employees Association
Lok Bharati, Flat No. 206/2A,
Andheri (E),
Mumbai-400 059.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : **Mr. G. S. Desai**, Advocate

For the Workman : No appearance

Mumbai, the 14th June, 2011

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-11012/08/2010-IR(C-I), dated 12-1-2011 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred

the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Gulf Air Company in refusing to negotiate and settle the charter of 40 demands served by the All India Federation of Gulf Association dated 7-8-2006 is legal and justified ? To what relief the workmen are entitled ?”

2. After receipt of the reference, notices were served on both the parties. The second party union though duly served, neither appeared nor filed its statement of claim. On the other hand, the first party management appeared through their advocate and also sent a representation Ex-4. They submitted that the second party union has settled the charter of demands dated 7-8-2007. They have signed the settlement under Section 12(3) of Industrial Disputes Act on 2-8-2010. Therefore no industrial dispute pertaining to 40 charter of demands survive. The union should withdraw the reference. There is no industrial dispute as matter is settled. Therefore they pray that the reference be disposed of. They have also filed with list Ex-8 copy of the memorandum of settlement signed by both the parties.

3. As the second party remained absent and did not file statement of claim. On the other hand first party management has filed on record the copy of MOU signed by both the parties with list Ex-8. In the circumstances it is clear that no industrial dispute remains to be adjudicated. Thus I dispose of the reference as dispute is already settled. Thus the order :

ORDER

(i) The reference is disposed of as dispute is already settled between the parties.

(ii) No order as to cost.

Date : 14-6-2011

K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.अ. 2157.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/208/2003-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2157.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 21/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-20012/208/2003-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 21 of 2004

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Bagdigi
Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the : None
workmen/Union

On behalf of the : Mr. D. K. Verma,
employers : Advocate

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 5th July, 2011

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/208/2003-IR (C-I), dated, the 24th December, 2003.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of BCCL, Bagdigi Colliery is justified in not allowing Shri Raghubar Ram, Miner Loader, Sick Leave wages for period from 20-11-01 to 20-5-02 ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”

2. Mr. Raghunandan Roy, the representative of the workman is not present to represent the Workman/Union, nor any witness for the evidence on the part of the Union is present whereas Mr. D. K. Verma, the Ld. Advocate for the management is present.

3. On perusal of the case record I find that the present referred schedule relates to not allowing by the Management of BCCL, Bagdigi Colliery workman Raghubar Ram, the Miner Loader, Sick Leave Wages for the period 10-11-2001 to 20-5-2002. It is also evident that the case has been pending for the evidence of the workman since 28-2-2006, for which notices dt. 15-11-2010 and showcause notice through Registered post dt. 26-4-2011 were given to the Union/Workman yet neither the Union Representative nor the workman turned up for his evidence. The very conduct of the Workman/Union discloses disinterestedness in pursuing or producing the evidence on his behalf since long. Under these circumstances, proceeding with the case for uncertainty on account of the long absence or non-production of the witnesses on behalf of the Union appears to be unnecessary. Hence the case is closed and order is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2158.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसंरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचात (संदर्भ संख्या 112/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/56/1997-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2158.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 112/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-20012/56/1997-IR (C-1)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 112 of 1998

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. R. R. Prasad, Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B. M. Prasad, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 5th July, 2011

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/56/97-IR, Coal-I dated, the 13th April, 1998

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the General Manager Barora Area I M/s. BCCL, P.O. Nawagarh (Dhanbad) in denying to regularise the services of Shri Om Prakash Sinha Dresser (T) as a Clerk is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. The case of the sponsoring Union is that workman Om Prakash Sinha was initially appointed as Dresser (T) at the Central Hospital, Baghmara. As per the Personnel Officer (Admn.) Barora Area Office's letter No. GM/DPD/91/0.0557/2494 dt. 11/13-9-91, he was transferred to work as Clerk since then he has been satisfactorily working as a Clerk at different places as per directions of the Management dt. 21-3-91, 31/1, 2/9, 11/2, 12/13-7-94, 13/14-7-94, 11-11-96, 11-6-96. He is still performing the job as a Clerk at Barora Area Office of the Management. After one year he gave representation dated 17-9-92 for his regularisation on post of Clerk as recommended by the Admn. of Barora Area No. 1 of the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager concerned again its-reminder dt. 11-4-94 to the General Manager for regularisation as Clerk Gr. II, but the Management adopted an unfair Labour practice denying his regularisation and wages of Clerk Gr. II. He deserves the aforesaid regularisation since 17-9-91 as well as the back wages thereof. After the representation dt. 18/14-10-94 of the Union on his behalf to the Management, the Union raised the Industrial Dispute before the ALC (C), Dhanbad, but on the failure of the conciliation proceeding the case was referred for adjudication.

In rejoinder, the Union categorically denying the alleged facts of the Management, has pleaded the working of the workman, not due to favouratism of the management under the influence of the Trade Union Leader.

3. Whereas with specific denial to the allegations of the Union, the Management has pleaded in its Written Statement-cum-rejoinder that the workman was appointed as Dresser (T) on 27-4-90 as a trainee for the job of the Hospital and was posted at Regional Hospital, Baghmara of M/s. BCCL. Subsequently at his approach to the local management he was transferred to the Area Office to work with the Personnel Officer (Admn.) as per the office order dt. 11-9-91 under the influence of powerful Union leader, but he could not serve as Dresser (T), rather he managed to perform miscellaneous office job of a Peon and sometime of a Clerk with a view to claim for it. He was a time rated worker, and did not belong to the cadre scheme. As per Cadre Scheme, all eligible candidates of the area having minimum 3 years services and possessing requisite qualifications are selected for the post of Clerical Grade by the Selection Committee to be confirmed by the Competent Authority, and all persons of the area are given opportunity to appear before it. Putting any person ex-cadre on the clerical post is contrary to the provision of Cadre Scheme. Such cases of local Management are considered on by the Head Quarter unless objection made from any quarter.

The Management in its rejoinder pleaded that it was a case of manipulation to show favour for the workman circumventing the cadre scheme provisions. He was never promoted nor given the status of a Clerk non-engaged continuously to perform the job of a Clerk. So the workman is not entitled to any relief.

Finding with Reasoning

4. In the case, WW-1 Om Prakash Sinha, the workman himself on behalf of the Union and MW-1 Narendra Singh, Dy. P.M. (A) and MW-2 B. C. Halder, the Manager (Estate) both of Barora Area, BCCL from the side of the management have been examined.

5. On going through the materials/evidences of both the parties, I find the facts admitted, hence indisputable are as under :

- (i) The workman was initially appointed as Dresser (Trainee) in April, 1990 at Central Hospital, Baghmara. He was a time rated worker.
- (ii) There is a clerical Scheme for the post of Clerical Cadre.

6. As per averment of WW-1 Om Prakash Sinha, the workman himself he was though appointed as Dresser (Trainee) in April, 1990 at Central Hospital, Baghmara by the letter marked as Ext. W-1, yet worked as a Clerk w.e.f. 17-9-91 at Barora Area in Administrative Section since his

transfer as per letter dt. 13-9-91 (Ext. W-2) and the Office Order dt. 21-3-92 (Ext. W-3). According to him after the completion of working as a Clerk for one year he had represented to the management for regularisation on the post of Clerk. He has also proved the Official Order (31/28-9-1992, 11/12-3-93, 21-9-93, 25/26-11-92, 12/13-7-94, 13/14-7-94 and 11-6-96) marked as Exts. W-4 series and his reminder (11-4-94) as Ext. W-5 (after objection), the certificate issued by the management (GM), date less and number less related to Raj Bhasha Pakhwar 1994 as Ext. W-6 in addition to the two officials letter dated 7-3-1996 and 15/17-4-2004 as Ext. W-7 series related to the names of his nominees to be entered in his Service Book all showing his designation as a Clerk. He has claimed that he is still working as a Clerk, yet he is getting his wages as General Mazdoor. But the management refused to regularise him. He has admitted in his cross-examination that he was time rated worker and he performed/worked from April, 1990 to 17th December, 1991 in the X-ray Unit at the Central Hospital that there is a control room at the area office to meet emergency work if so arises, for which Officer, Clerks, and Peon are engaged absolutely on temporary basis. He has also admitted that his letter (Ext. W-5) and the Certificate Ext. W-6 have no Seal, Serial No. and date on them respectively.

7. Whereas the statement of MW-1 Narendra Singh, the Dy. Personnel Manager of Barora Area reveals that though Selection is processed for the post of Clerk falling under the Clerical Grade as per NCWA, yet occasionally the workman on his transfer to Area Office as General Mazdoor who was asked to work as Peon, was deputed to work as a Clerk without any limitation since 1991 in the Administrative Section. Likewise MW-2, as the Manager (Estate), has testified to the fact that he (the witness) had seen the workman Om Prakash Sinha as an Attendance Clerk in Barora Area Office during the period 2001-02 and since then he has been still serving accordingly.

8. Mr. R. R. Prasad, the Ld. Advocate for the Union submits that the workman by virtue of his aforesaid documents has proved continuously working as a Clerk since 1991 though he is being paid the wages for Category-I, so he is entitled for regularisation on the said post. But contrary to it Mr. B. M. Prasad, the Ld. Advocate for the management has contended that in view of the admitted fact of the workman's appointment as a Dresser but his claim for the regularisation on the post of Clerk which is a cadre post is not tenable, because he was temporarily deputed as a Clerk during the period of specified "Bandh and Nakabandi/blockage call/strike/strike call".

9. On evaluation of the materials available on the case record, I find the aforesaid official letters prove his continuous service for six months as a deputed Clerk for six months as Exts. W-4 and 4/1, though other official letters if taken together for consideration prove intermittently/

continually engagement of the workman as a Clerk between the period 21-3-92, 1993, 1994 and 1996 at the relevant time for the exigency concerned. Under these circumstances I find and hold that the action of the General Manager, Barora Area M/s. BCCL, P.O. Nawagarh, Dhanbad in denying regularisation of the service of Shri Om Prakash Sinha is unjustified. So he is entitled for regularisation as a Clerks w.e.f. 1-3-1993 with back wages.

The management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2159.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 164/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/99/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2159.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 164/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-20012/99/2001-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT: Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 164 of 2001

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kustore Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. N. G Arun,
Organising Secretary, RCMS Union.

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 5th July, 2011

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/99/2001-IR (C-I) dt. 18-5-2001/24 May, 2001.

SCHEDULE

“KYIA MESSRS BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED, ENA COLLIERY KEY PRAVANDH-TANTRA DWARA SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH, AUTOELECTRICIAN KO CANTEEN MANAGER KEY PAD PAR NIYAMIT NAKIYA JANATATHA UKT PAD KA VETANMAN NA DIYA JANA UCHHIT NIYYAMANUSAR EVAM NYAYA SANGAT HAIN ? YADI NAHI TO KARMKAR KIS RAHAT KEY PATRA HAIN TATHA KIS TARIKH SEY ?”

2. Mr. N. G Arun, the representative of the workman in present, and prays for the closure of the case, as the workman Dharmraj Singh, Auto Electrician did not turn up despite his several time request for his presence as a witness. Mr. R. N. Ganguly, the Ld. Advocate for the management is not present.

3. Perused the case record. I find the present Schedule of Reference relates to non-regularisation of Shri Dharam Singh, Auto Electrician on the post of Canteen Manager and non-payment of the pay scale for the post. It also reveals that the case is pending for the evidence of the workman since 18-10-2005 for which several times notices dt. 3-11-2010, 17-2-2011 and show cause dt. 26-4-2011 were issued to the workman, yet he failed to appear for the reason best known to him. For this reason the aforesaid Representative of the workman has also solicited for the closure of the case.

Under these circumstances, I find proceeding with the case in uncertainty is worthless. Hence the case is closed and according the order is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2160.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय न. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 116/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/138/2003-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2011

S.O. 2160.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 116/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-7-2011.

[No. L-20012/138/2003-IR (C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial dispute under Section 10 (1) (D) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE No. 116 of 2003

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Kustore Kshetra of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : Mr. S. Paul, Advocate.

On behalf of the Employers : Mr. U. N. Lal, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, Dated, the 27th June, 2011

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/138/2003-IR (C-I) dated 10-11-2003.

“Kya Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Kustore kshetra key pravandhtantra dwara karmkar Shri H. K. Bakshi ki janm tarikh 1-1-46 ko Sahi mante huye unhey Dinank 30-11-2002 sey seva nivritkiya Jana Uchit evem Naya Sangat Hain? Yadi Nahi to karmkar kis Rahat Key Patra Hain?”

2. The case of the workman H.K. Bakshi corrected as H.K. Bakshi is that at the time of his appointment his date of birth as 1-1-46 was recorded in his Form 'B' register, and on that basis, the management of Ena Colliery had sent the C. M.P. F. Office on Official declaration for opening his C.M.P. F. A/C. No. C/421537 wherein his aforesaid birth date was recorded. His date of birth was always in disputable.

The Management neither ever raised any dispute nor issued any notice for a change in this birth date. The workman under the circumstances believed his birth date in tact in his Form 'B' Register. A Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry was also constituted as per one time proposal of the Govt. of India for removal of the anomalies existing in the various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. in respect of the procedure of determination and rectification of the date of birth in their respective records. Further as per decision to provide the workman an opportunity to know what his Biodata including his date of birth available in their service records, and to represent for rectification of any error, if any, in his Bio data, a notice with the service excerpt under the signature of the competent officials of the Management was served upon the workman which also mentioned his aforesaid birth-date. It is also an authentic document in addition to the Form 'B' Register which was prepared in 1974 by the Management of Ena Colliery by recording his age as 29 corresponding to his aforesaid date of birth for reason known to them. Despite the above facts, the workman was served with a notice dtd. 27-5-2002 by the Project Officer, alleging his superannuation on 30-11-2002.

3. Since the Title Suit No. 71/2002 based on the notice dtd. 27-5-2002 as cause of action, with a prayer for injunction, but on account of his superannuation on 30-11-2002 pendent lite, became infructuous, so he was advised to withdraw it, either to file an afresh. Title Suit against afresh cause of action or to raise an Industrial Dispute for his aforesaid illegal superannuation. Then he filed a complaint on 2-12-2002. Before the ALC (C), Dhanbad, raising an Industrial Dispute U/s. 2(a) of the I.D. Act wherein the Management concerned could neither appear nor produce any document in support of its illegal and unfair stand which was anti-labour policy and exposed a motivated victimisation case. Despite the acceptance of the Management his birth date 01-01-46 as recorded in its own records and documents, the Identity Card, Original Form B Register, Declaration Form A under the C.M.P.F. Act, the service excerpt etc., the management denied and disputes it at raising the dispute. The documents was prepared on 11-10-84, accordingly the date of filling up column on the said date, if even assumed, shows the age of the workman at 29 years on aforesaid date i.e. on 11-10-84, but not on 22-11-71 as falsely alleged by the Management, and in that aspect 30th Nov. 2002 could not be established as his superannuation date at his 60 years legally. As such, in view of his birth date 1-1-46 accepted, the workman is entitled to continuance on his service up to 1-1-2006 till he

attains 60 years of his age. His superannuation on 30-11-2002 is illegal, arbitrary, mala fide and victimisedly as anti-labour policy.

Further it is pleaded in the rejoinder on behalf of the workman that without waiting for the order of the Ld. Subordinate Judge 1st Court over injunction matter on his aforesaid Title Suit the Management illegally stopped him to work treating his superannuation w.e.f. 30-11-2002. No provision provides for changing or frequent entries in the Form B Register with regard to date of birth which amounts to a manipulation by the management concerned as its custodian authority of it, not the workman. The denial stand of the management to the service excerpt, a reliable document prepared in 1987, by the management itself to remove the anomalies is as per their convenience and suitability. Neither any notice of enquiry nor explanation called for nor finding against the workman was communicated as to the correct entry in his service record, even after alleged correction with the alleged approval of the competent authority. The Management is taking the pleas after coming to the Court of law. For the first time the workman could learn from his superannuation notice dtd. 27-5-2002 about a change in his date of birth on the basis of which he was going to retire on 30-11-2002. Sri Sanjay Kr. Dutta, the project Officer is liable to be prosecuted for false statement in W.S. under his signature. Moreover, in 1987 while circulating a service excerpt as one time chance for removal of the anomalies, Management did not whisper against his birth date (1-1-46) as available on the records. So no such plea of the Management issuing a notice of superannuation of the workman in 2006 is acceptable, treating the dispute raised at the fag end. Since the workman has been made to superannuate before 31-12-2005, he is entitled to get the relief as he did not complete 60 years on 30-11-2002.

4. Whereas categorically denying the allegations of the workman the Management has pleaded that workman H.K. Bakshi was a permanent employee of Ena Colliery/Project working as Asstt. Foreman while retiring. At the time of his appointment on 22-11-1971 his age was in advertantly recorded as 29 years in 1972 the Form B of the Unit. His service excerpt prepared in 1987 was not recorded as per correct/initial entry in it mother record, Form B. The case of the incumbent including 129 others was enquired into it by the Vigilance Deptt. on the basis of its finding, the age 29 years as recorded initially in the old Form B was taken as final and correct with Competent Authority. As per above decision of the Management, the Superannuation Notice No. Ena/PD/2002/F-3/529 dtd. 4/27-5-2002 was issued to the workman, who on completion of his 60 years as per his DOB recorded in Old Form B, the mother record as per Mines Act/Rules rightly superannuated on 30-11-2002, the last date of the said month as per company policy in according with the clause 12.8.0 of the NCWA. The workman had filed the Title Suit

No. 71/2002 before the Munsif 1st Dhanbad and the C.W. J.C. No. 3723/2K(R) before the Hon'ble High Court but no relief was granted to him. Thus the dispute raised by the workman at the fag end of his service or after his superannuation is not legally tenable. So the demand of the workman for the DOB as 1-1-1946 is not justified.

5. Further the Management pleaded in its rejoinder that the initial record Form B shows 29 years age, 22-11-71 the date of appointment and 22-11-44 the DOB of the workman under its relevant columns. It is the basic document for determining the age of superannuation. The Original entry in Old Form B cannot be superseded by any in advertant communication to any workman. This evidently stipulates as per decision contained on the Implementation Instruction No.76 circulated by CIL. As per his DOB recorded in the Old Form B in accordance with provisions of employment read with Company's policy and guide line circulated by JBCCI through NCWA-VI, the superannuation notice and retirement was rightly effected towards the workman on completing his 60 years of age on the last date of said month.

FINDING WITH REASONING

6. In the case, WW-1 Hem Kanti Bakshi (H.K. Bakshi), the ex-workman on behalf of his behalf, MW-1 Arun Kumar Jha, Sr. P.O. and MW-2 Suraj Kumar Pandey, the Manager Personnel, Ena Colliery in Kustore Area of BCCL, from the side of the Management examined, but out of both MWs, MW-1 Arun Kr. Jha being not cross-examined by the workman his examination-in-chief has been expunged as per order dtd. 4-3-2011 of the Tribunal.

7. The perusal of the materials available on the case record manifests the admission of workman as under

- (i) Workman was appointed as Stowing Fitter at Ena Colliery on 22-11-1971 and his age 29 years was recorded in Form B. He was matriculate at the time of his appointment and he has signed the Form B Register accepting his particulars recorded therein.
- (ii) On receipt of his superannuation dated 4/27-5-2002 (Ext.W-4) he had filed a Suit (Title Suit No.71/2002) before the Court of the Ld. Munsiff, Civil Court, Dhanbad for injunction. But prior to its hearing, on account of his superannuation from his service, he withdrew the case.

8. Now on going through the statement of witnesses both the parties, I find that WW-1 Hem Kanti Bakshi (H.K. Bakshi), the ex-workman himself has admitted his appointment as Stowing Fitter at Ena Colliery on 22-11-1971, his age was recorded as 29 in the Form B Register as on 1974 (Ext.W-3). According to him, his date of birth as 1-1-1946 was recorded in his declaration Form-A for C. M. P.F. /P.F as also noted in his I. D. Card and his Service Excerpt (Ext. W-1 and W-2) respectively tallies with his aforesaid age recorded in the Form B Register (Ext.W-3).

So the witness claims for his superannuation due on 1-1-2006 But as per the aforesaid superannuation notice the management superannuated him from his service w.e.f. 30-11-2002. He has further stated that during his service period, the management never informed him of the wrong entry of this date of birth in his aforesaid documents such as declaration Form-A, the I. D. Card and the Service Excerpt. But suddenly the aforesaid superannuation notice was issued by the management for it w.e.f. from the aforesaid date at the age of 60 years.

9. Whereas the deposition of MW-2 Saroj Kumar Pandey, the Manager Personnel of Ena Colliery in Kustore Area of BCCL is that as per the original old Form B Register (Ext. M-1) (with objection), original Form B Register produced bears under its Sl. No. 988 the age of the workman as 29 years as recorded under its column 4, his date of appointment as 22-11-71 under its column No. 7 under the signature of the workman but without a date though the register bears the page No. torn yet the name of the workman vertically third (from the top). The witness has also proved the carbon copy of the letter dated 15-2-2003 issued by the Dy. C.P.M. Kustore Area to the ALC (C), Dhanban as to the details of the age of the workman as Ext. M-2, the photo copy of the aforesaid superannuation notice as Ext. M-3, has also marked as Ext. W-4, the photo copy of the letter issued by the General Manager (P & I R) BCCL concerning the age date of birth of employees of the Ena Colliery concerned including the workman as Ext. M-4. According to the witness, in accordance with the age of the as recorded in Form B Register initially at the time of his appointment as well as the Circular of the management the workman on due time i. e. on 30th November, 2002, though it was due on 22-11-2002, so the claim of the workman for retiring in the year 2006 as per his alleged date of birth as 1-1-1946 is not justified nor made out. The photo copy of Form B being the replica of Ext. W-3 (Form B of the workman) has been proved as Ext. W-3/1. Thus copy of the Form B appears to be under the signature of Dy. P. M. of the Ena Colliery Project related to the workman which shows his retirement with effect from the aforesaid date. Though the witness could not as certain the preparation of the aforesaid Form B Register under whose signature yet established it as a statutory register maintained by the Management. He has also admitted the Form B Register bears the year 1974 written the Top but without any signature of any Authority at any page yet the witness expressed his ignorance whether it was prepared in the year mentioned above.

10. Challenging the authenticity of the Form B Register (its relevant page substituted by its photo copy - Ext. M-1) Mr. Paul, the Ld. Advocate for the workman submits that in lack of its original register, by no stretch of imagination it can be treated as original register, as its page bears the year 1974 written in the top without any signature

as on its each page, so in view of the proved documents, namely, the identity card, the service Excerpt, the copy of the Form B (Ext. W-1, W-2 and W-3) respectively of the workman the workman who was appointed on 22-11-1971 while he was but his age 29 years was recorded in the Form B Register of the year 1974, so the claim of the workman concerning his superannuation falling due on 1-1-2006 is justified. In response to it, Mr. U. N. Lall, the Ld. Advocate for the management contended that at the time of appointment on 22-11-1971 the workman's age 29 years was recorded in the Form B Register of the Colliery and duly authenticated by him by putting his signature in its relevant column as apparant from Ext. M-1 under its serial No. 988 of the aforesaid Form B Register, so the claim of the workman based on his DOB as 1-1-1946 cannot be the basis even if his age 29 years as claimed in the year 1974 is taken in to account, as no document could be produced by the workman in this regard. Further he has argued that as per the Implementation Instruction No. 76 of NCWA-III read with Annexure-I para (b) (ii) it clearly stipulates "Wherever there is no variation of records, such cases will not be reopened unless there is a glaring and apparent wrong entry brought to the notice of the management....." and that accordingly on the superannuation notice in view of the aforesaid mother record, the Old Form B the workman superannuated on the last day of the month i.e. w.e. f. 20-11-2002 in accordance with the provision of the NCWA.

11. On going through the entire materials, oral and documentary as adduced on behalf of both the parties and after evaluation of the materials in view of the submissions of the respective parties, I find the contention of Mr. S. K. Paul, the Ld. Counsel for the workman appears to be not plausible for the reasons firstly that it is an acknowledged fact that Form B Register of persons employed in the mines is a statutory Register maintained under Section 48 of the Mines Act, 1952. It is prepared in the prescribed Form serially and all the particulars of the workman concerned are filled upon the date of appointment of the concerned workman under his signature and the after the Identity Card Register is prepared accordingly on the basis of which I. D. Card is issued to the workman. But in the present case the issuance of I. D. Card No. 73976 (Ext. W-1) was issued to this workman on 10-5-73 as contrasted with his Form B (Ext. W-3) alleging his age 29 years in 1974 appears to be quite incongruous. Secondly that workman even being Matriculate neither produced nor proved his Matriculation Certificate in support of his present claim even before this Tribunal in terms of Implementation Instruction No. 76 (a) (i) and thirdly the Form B Register (Ext. M-1) (with objection), being a statutory register maintained by the management as per the provision under Section 48 of the Mines Act in common and natural course of its functioning is admissible under Section 114 of the Evidence Act. So there is no confusion about the year 1974 or the date 11-10-84 the latter with initial of the

authority concerned as entered for the relevant purpose but not for the preparation of the Form B Register, and that the alleged service excerpt Form (Ext. W-2) which is purposed to be for supplying particulars by the management as well as by the workman for the correction of any wrong entry into records of the management is entirely fulfilled by the workman himself under his signature dtd. 7-6-88.

12. On the consideration of the aforesaid findings it stands clear that the correction of date of birth by an employee long after his joining service will not be permissible as held in the case of G. M. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. v- Shib Kumar Dusadh (2000) 8 SCC 696 AIR 2001 SC 72 2001 LLR 74 (SC).

In the result, I held that the workman has failed to prove his claimed date of birth 1-1-1946 by any authentic document i.e. his matriculation certificate so I respond this Award accordingly that the question of treating the workman's alleged date of birth by the management as correct does not arise for his superannuation on 30-11-2002 was duly and justly affected by the management as in accordance with his age 29 years as on his date of appointment i.e. 22-11-71. Hence, the workman is not at all entitled to any relief.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ.2161.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी./आर/57/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/536/2000-आई आर (डी यू)
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O.2161.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/ 57/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-40012/536/2000-IR (D U)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/57/2001

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Ku. Shahnaz Khan,
D/o Late Karimulla Khan,
Kaji Mohalla, Nr. Masjid,
Mungawali,
Guna

Workman

Versus

Chief General Manager,
Deptt. of Telecommunication,
Hoshangabad Road, M.P. Circle,
Bhopal (MP)

The Distt. Engineer (Phones),
Guna

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 13th day of July, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-40012/536/2000-IR(DU) dated 9-2-2001 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

"Whether the action of the management of District Engineer (Phones, Guna in terminating the services of Ku.Shahabaz Khan D/o Late Sh. Kareem Ulla Khan w.e.f. 8-2-99 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the applicant/workman in short is that she was appointed in December 1992 as clerk with the management at Guna and worked continuously till 7-2-99 when she was terminated without assigning any reason. She had continuously worked for about seven years and completed 240 days in a year under the provision of the Industrial Dispute Act (in short the Act, 1947). She was terminated without giving retrenchment compensation under the provision of Section 25-F of the Act and the termination is illegal ab-initio. It is stated that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that it is denied that the applicant/workman was appointed in the month of December 1992 on the post of clerk. It is stated that she might have been executed the work time to time in the period of 1991 to 1997 but after completion of the work, no labour was engaged. She was never engaged against any post and nor rendered

240 days uninterrupted service in a year. It is stated that the provision of the Act 1947 is not attracted to the casual labour whose engagement was only on the basis of a contract lasting for a day according to the exigency of work. It is stated that the provision of payment of retrenchment compensation and mandatory provision of the Act 1947 are not applicable. Under the circumstances, the applicant/workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are for adjudication-

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman w.e.f. 8-2-99 is justified?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

Both the parties have adduced evidence in the case. The applicant Ku. Shahnaz Khan is examined herself. She was engaged as casual labour in the month of December 1992 and worked continuously till 7-2-1999 in the office of District Engineer (Phones) Guna. She was terminated by verbal order without assigning any reason. She has further stated that she had worked more than 240 days in a calendar year and no compensation was paid in accordance with the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. She has filed photo copies of the documents which are Annexure W-1 to W-21. She has supported her evidence in cross-examination and has stated that she worked under SDO(Phones). There is nothing in her evidence to disbelieve this witness. His evidence shows that she worked continuously from December 1992 till termination from services.

6. Annexure W/1 to W/18 are the photocopies of the attendance particulars. She has stated in her evidence that the original of these documents are in possession of the management. The management has not filed to rebut the documentary evidence of the workman. These documents show that she worked continuously and not intermittently. She has also filed photocopy of the certificate granted by the Incharge of the Department which is Annexure W/20. She has been drawn attention in her evidence by the management that the said certificate was taken for getting another job. However the said certificate shows that she was in employment of the management continuously w.e.f. 14-11-95 to 30-11-98. There is nothing in the evidence to show that the said document is forged or fabricated nor the said document is denied by the management. Thus it is clear that she was more than 240 days in employment twelve months preceding the date with reference. It is an admitted fact that no notice nor any compensation was paid under the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947.

7. On the other hand, the management has examined only one witness in support of the case. The management witness Shri Rajiv Naiyak is Divisional Engineer at Guna. He has come to support the case of the management. He has stated that the applicant had worked intermittently as casual labour. He has further stated that she had never worked more than 240 days in a calendar year. In cross-examination he has stated that he has no personal knowledge and has stated on the basis of the record of the department. But the management has not produced any document in court to establish the claim of this witness. He has stated that he had seen muster rolls at the time of preparing his evidence. Those muster rolls are not produced in Court for perusal for the reason best known to the management. It was intentionally withheld by the management. It is clear that adverse inference is to be drawn against the management and the documents filed by the workman in the case are to be relied which proves that she worked continuously till removal from services. In absence of the documents of the management, the oral evidence of the management is not reliable. Thus it is clear that the termination of the applicant/workman without compliance of the mandatory provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 is unjustified. This issue is decided in favour of the workman and against the management.

8. Issue No. II

The learned counsel for the management submits that even if it is found that the termination of the applicant/workman is not in accordance with provision of the Act, 1947, she is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages. The learned counsel for the management has relied the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court passed in Civil Appeal No. 3815 of 2010, Senior Superintendent Telegraph (Traffic) Bhopal Vrs. Santosh Ku. Seal and Ors. wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that—

“In view of the aforesaid legal position and the fact that the workmen were engaged as daily wagers about 25 years back and they worked hardly for 2 or 3 years, relief of reinstatement and back wages to them cannot be said to be justified and instead monetary compensation would subserve the ends of justice. In our considered view, the compensation of Rs. 40,000 to each of the workmen (Respondent No.1 to 14) shall meet the ends of justice. We order accordingly. Such payment shall be made within 6 weeks from today failing which the same shall carry interest at the rate of 9 % per annum.”

The learned counsel for the management has also relied decision reported in (2006)2.SCC.716 wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that—

"However it has not been contended that the services of the respondent were not governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. He worked from 16-9-85 to 19-5-87. He must have, thus, completed 240 days of service. The termination of his services without complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the industrial disputes Act was, thus, illegal. He, however, had unjustly been directed to continue in service by reason of an interim order. He has been continuing in service pursuant thereto.

The appellant, in our opinion, cannot be made to suffer owing to a mistake on the part of the court. The respondent also cannot take advantage of a wrong order.

In the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case, we are, therefore, of the opinion that interest of justice would be subserved if, in place of directing reinstatement of the services of the respondent, the appellant is directed to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of compensation to him. It is directed accordingly. The orders under challenge are set aside. The appeal is allowed with the aforementioned directions and observations."

Thus it appears that it is proper instead of directing the management to reinstate the workman in service, the management is directed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) by way of compensation to her within three months from the date of award. Accordingly the reference is answered.

9. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

क्र.आ. 2162.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टेलीकॉम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी /आर/132/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/344/1999-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2162.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/ 132/2000) of the Central Government Industrial

Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom District Manager and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-40012/344/1999-IR (D U)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM- LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/132/2000

Presiding Officer: SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Jakir Hussain,
S/o Basarat Hussain
Ramward Garha Kota,
Sagar (MP)

Workman

Versus

Telecom District Manager,
Sagar (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of July, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/344/1999/IR(DU) dated 7-7-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of District Manager, Telecom, Sagar (MP) in terminating the services of Shri Jakir Hussain, casual labour w.e.f. 22-10-90 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that he was engaged as casual labour in the year 1984 and worked in the year 1984 for 6 days, in the year 1985 for 196 days, in 1986 for 142 days in 1987 for 241 days, in 1988 for 342 days and in 1990 for 192 days. It is stated that he was not given temporary status as per policy framed by the department nor was regularized in the service. He was terminated orally without notice and without giving any compensation in violation of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short the Act 1947). It is submitted that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement in the case. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the applicant workman was engaged for project work on temporary basis and after completion of the work, he was not further engaged. He left the work on

his own accord. It is stated that he was never engaged for more than 240 days in a calendar year. On these ground, it is stated that he is not entitled to any relief and the reference be answered accordingly.

4. On the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are framed—

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman is legal and justified?

II. To what relief, the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

The workman has adduced only documentary evidence in the case. Exhibit W/1 is the copy of the order passed in O.A. No. 411 of 1990 and 12 other applications by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Jabalpur whereby it was ordered that the casual labours who were engaged before 22-6-88 shall be regularized. This is filed to show that similar casual labours who were engaged before 22-6-88 were regularized. This workman was not party to that case. The question is as to whether the case of this workman was similar to those casual labours or not. The workman did not turn up for cross examination in the case. As such his evidence is of no use. There is no other evidence adduced by the workman to prove that his case was similar to those casual labour who were directed to be regularized in O.A. No. 411/1990.

6. On the other hand, the management has examined Shri R. G. Gohe who is Divisional Engineer (Admn.) Sagar. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the workman was engaged for specific work with a condition that as the work is completed his service will come to an end. This clearly shows that Section 2 (oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is applicable and he does not come under the definition of retrenchment. He has further stated that the workman had never worked for 240 days or more in a calendar year. His evidence is un rebutted. There is no reason to disbelieve his evidence. His evidence clearly shows that there is no violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Thus this issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

7. Issued No. I

On the basis of the discussion made above, the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2163.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चीफ पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एन जी पी/109/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/195/2002-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2163.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/ 109/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chief Post Master General and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-40012/195/2002-IR (D/U)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/109/2003 Dated 11-7-2011

Party No.1 : The Chief Post Master General,
Raipur Circle, Deptt. of Posts,
Raipur (C.G.)

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Rakesh Kumar Umre,
Qr. No. 296, Road No.8,
Shanti Nagar, Supala, Bhilai,
P.O. Supela, Durg (M.P.).

AWARD

(Dated the 11th July, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Raipur Circle, Deptt. of Posts and their workman, Shri Rakesh Umre, to this Tribunal for adjudication as per letter No. L-40012/195/2002-IR(DU) dated 11-3-2003 with the following schedule:—

"Whether the termination of service of Shri Rakesh Umre, Ex-daily wages Pharmacist in the P & T

Dispensary, Raipur w.e.f. 2-8-1998 by the Chief Post Master General, Raipur Circle is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Being noticed, the workman, Shri Rakesh Umre ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim, whereas, the management of Post Office ("the Party No. 1" in short) filed their written statement. The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that he was appointed by the Party No.1 as a daily wage Pharmacist from 5-10-1994 to 8-1-1995, 24-4-1995 to 7-5-1995, 12-6-1995 to 29-8-1995, 8-9-1995 to 15-11-1995, 1-2-1996 to 16-2-1996, 14-8-1997 to 31-7-1998 and certificates were issued in his favour in that regard and he worked as a Pharmacist from 5-10-1994 to 31-7-1998 continuously, which was more than 240 days and as such, he was entitled to be appointed permanently in the said job, but, he was not taken on duty from 31-7-1998 by the Party No.1 and the Party No.1 without any reason, terminated his services without following the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act. The workman has prayed for reinstatement in service with back wages and consequential benefits.

3. The Party No.1 in their written statement has pleaded inter alia that the workman was engaged on casual basis during the leave vacancy of regular Pharmacist and no appointment order was issued to the applicant and as such, question of his removal from service from 31-7-1998 does not arise and the workman did not work continuously on daily wages basis from 14-8-1997 to 31-7-1998 and he worked on different spells during the period from 14-8-1997 to 31-8-1998 and he had not completed 240 days of work during the aforesaid period and as he was engaged in different spell during the leave vacancy of the regular Pharmacist, he is not entitled for regular appointment, in view of the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of Union of India and Others versus Debikar Guha and Others, 2000(3) S.C. SLJ - 132 that, "substitute/adhoc casual worker have no right for regular appointment, merely because an employee continued beyond the term of his appointment, he would not be entitled to any right to be absorbed or made permanent in services merely on such continuance, if the original appointment was not made by following a due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules" and the applicant is claiming regularization and appointment in a civil post and he does not fall within the definition of "workman" and as such, the Act is not applicable and the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the reference and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. In this case, the workman has claimed that he worked continuously from 5-10-1994 to 31-7-1998 and

completed more than 240 days of work prior to his termination of service and his services were terminated on 31-7-1998 without compliance of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act. On the other hand, the Party No. 1 has pleaded that the workman was engaged in different spells in leave vacancy and he had not completed 240 days of work prior to his disengagement.

It is well settled that in such a case, the initial burden of proof is on the workman to show that he had completed 240 days of service preceding the 12 calendar months of the date of the alleged date of termination of service and even the failure of the employer to prove a defence, the onus of proof does not shift to the employer nor is the burden of proof on the workman discharged, merely because employer fails to prove a defence and filing of affidavit of workman to the effect that he had worked for 240 days continuously or that the workman had made repeated representations or raised demands for reinstatement, is not sufficient evidence that can discharge the said burden and other substantive evidence needs to be adduced to prove 240 days continuous service.

In this case no oral evidence has been adduced by the parties. Some certificates granted by the Party No.1 have been filed on behalf of the workman. On perusal of the said certificates, it is found that the workman was engaged by the Party No.1 at different spells on the leave vacancy of the permanent Pharmacist. The certificate granted on 1-8-1998 shows that the workman was engaged as a Pharmacist on daily wages basis in the leave vacancy from 14-8-1997 to 31-7-1998 in different spells of not more than 89 days. From the said certificate, it cannot be calculated as to for how many days the workman was engaged in the preceding 12 months of 31-7-1998 i.e. the date of alleged date of termination of service. There is no other evidence on record to show that the workman worked for 240 days in the preceding 12 months of the date of the alleged termination. The workman has failed to discharge the initial burden that he worked for 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 31-7-1998. Therefore, compliance of the provisions of Section 25-F is not applicable to this case.

It is also clear from the documents filed by the workman himself that he was engaged on daily wages basis as a Pharmacist in different spells on leave vacancy and not on regular basis and he was never engaged continuously and his engagement was never in a regular basis or in accordance with the relevant rules. Hence he has no right for reinstatement in service and to claim permanent appointment. Hence, it is ordered.

ORDER

The reference is answered in the negative. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2164.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोल डैम हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट, एनटीपीसी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25, 32, 35/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/22, 44, 31/2010-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2164.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25, 32, 35/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between employers in relation to the management of Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project, NTPC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-42012/22, 44, 31/2010-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-UM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH**

PRESENT : Presiding Officer SRI A. K. RASTOGI,

CASE ID No. 25 of 2010

Registered on 25-5-2010

Sh. Pyar Singh S/o Sh. Kala Ram, C/o Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, President District CITU, District Committee Mandi, 221/10, Thanera Mohalla, Mandi (HP).

ID No. 32/2010

Registered on 25-5-2010

Sh. Kazana Ram S/o Sh. Theber Ram, C/o Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, President District CITU, District Committee Mandi, 221/10, Thanera Mohalla, Mandi (HP).

ID No. 35/2010

Registered on 25-5-2010

Shri Sher Singh S/o Sh. Sukh Ram, C/o Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, President District CITU, District Committee Mandi, 221/10, Thanera Mohalla, Mandi (HP)

...Applicants

Versus

1. The General Manager, Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project, NTPC, VPO Barmana, Bilaspur (HP).

2. The Managing Director, M/s AKS Engineers and Contractors, Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project, Sanjay Sadan, Chhota Shimla-171002.

3. Project Manager, Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd., Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project, Village Kayan, PO Slapper, Teh. Sundernagar, Mandi (HP).

...Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the Workman : None

For Respondent No. 1 : Sh. Vikas P. Singh, Advocate

For Respondent No. 3 : Sh. H.R. Sharma, Sr. Manager (HR & IR)

AWARD

Passed on 7th July, 2011

The Central Government vide Notification No. L-42012/22/2010-IR (DU) L-42012/44-2010 (IR (DU)), and L-42012/3-2010-IR (DU) all dated 12-5-2010 in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 10 sub-section 1 Clause (d) and sub-section (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the question of the legality and justification of the action of the management of M/s AKS Engineers and Contractors, a Sub-Contractor or M/s Indian Thai Development Public Company Ltd. of NTPC Kol Dam in terminating the services of the workman and of the relief to which the workmen are entitled, for adjudication to this Tribunal.

After receiving the references the notices were issued to the parties. The respondent No. 1 and 3 put in their appearances. But the workmen did not appear and file claim statement despite notices sent to them by registered post on 20-1-2011, Respondent No. 2 Managing Director M/s AKS Engineers and Contractors Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project, Sanjay Sadan, Chhota Shimla also did not appear. Since the workmen did not appear and submit their claim statement, the references are decided against them. Two copies of the Award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action and one copy each be placed on the record of ID No. 25/2010, 32/2010 and 35/2010 respectively.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

आ.अ. 2165 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नवल डॉक यार्ड प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, मुंबई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/93 ऑफ 2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/10/2000-आईआर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2165.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/93 of 2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Naval Dockyard and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-14012/10/2000-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K. B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/93 of 2000

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF NAVAL DOCKYARD

The Admiral Superintendent,
Naval Dockyard,
Western Naval Command,
Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg,
Fort, Mumbai-400 023.

AND

Their Workmen

Smt. Rajvati B. Karotia
L/R of Bishan Swarup Karotia,
Room No. D-1,
Ambika Housing Society,
Khadi No. 3, Sakinaka,
Mumbai-400 072.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. V. Narayanan, Advocate

For the Workman : No appearance.

Mumbai, dated the 14th June, 2011

AWARD PART-II

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-14012/10/2000-IR (DU) dated 9-8-2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Naval Dockyard, Mumbai in terminating the services of Bishan Swarup Sirichand Karotia (Token No. 2449) and Ex-Class IV worker w.e.f. 20-1-1996 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

2. After receipt of the reference both the parties were served with notices in response to the notice, the second party workman has filed his statement of claim at Ex-8. According to him, he was in service of the first party management as a class -IV worker w.e.f. 16-10-1986. On 6-7-87 he was confirmed as a permanent worker. Since 16-10-86 he was working continuously sincerely and honestly. Since 6-6-1994 the workman was taken ill. He was suffering from chronic backache/ bodyache with anxiety and depression. He was under medical treatment from CG Health Scheme. He was referred to Sion Hospital. He took treatment of Dr. Anil, Dr. D. Khot, Dr. Dilip Joshi. He was under treatment from 5-7-94. From 14-8-99 fitness certificate was issued by Dr. Joshi. He certified that the workman was fit to work from 16-8-99. The workman and his wife had given various letters to the first party since 10-9-94 upto 27-5-99 and kept on informing about the illness and the treatment of the workman. After he obtained fitness certificate, he wanted to join his duties. Accordingly he informed to first party. However they did not give any reply to his letter. When he approached the workplace, the time keeper told him that his services were already terminated w.e.f. 28-1-1996.

3. According to the workman, he remained absent as he was taken ill. No chargesheet was served on him. Neither any inquiry was conducted. He was terminated from service without inquiry or any notice thereof. Therefore the workman has prayed that the order of termination is illegal unjustified. The same should be quashed and he be reinstated in service with full backwages and continuity in service with consequential benefits.

4. The first party management resisted the statement of claim vide their written statement at Ex. 10. According to them, the first party is not an ‘industry’ within the meaning

of Section (j) of I.D. Act, 1947. According to them the second party is a Government servant governed by article 309 of Constitution of India. The applicant was absent from duty continuously from 6-1-1994. He was served with chargesheet vide Memorandum dt 24-5-1995 under rule 14 of Central Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965. The inquiry was conducted. In spite of service of chargesheet, the workman did not give any reply to the chargesheet. Neither he took part in the inquiry. Therefore inquiry was proceeded against him as per the procedure and services of workman was terminated w.e.f. 20-01-1996. Before termination of his service, copy of inquiry report with showcause notice was served on the workman. He did not give any reply. Therefore, order of termination was passed and the same was served on the workman on his residence address. The inquiry was fair and proper. The workman was continuously absent since January, 1994. He neither applied for leave nor obtained permission from the concerned officer. Therefore his service was rightly terminated for the misconduct. The punishment is proportionate to the misconduct. Therefore they pray that reference be dismissed with cost.

5. In the Part-I Award my Ld Predecessor held that the inquiry was fair and proper and the findings of Inquiry Officer were not perverse. Therefore this second part of inquiry was proceeded with to decide the following issues:

Issues	Findings
(i) Whether the punishment is proportionate to the misconduct of the workman?	Yes.
(ii) If not, what punishment should be awarded to him?	Does not arise.
(iii) What order?	As per final order.

REASONS

Issue no. (i) :

6. During pendency of the reference the workman expired. His wife was taken on record as L/R of second party workman. She filed her affidavit on 20-4-2010 at Ex-43. However, thereafter, she did not turn up to face the cross-examination. Therefore her affidavit cannot be read in the evidence. Furthermore, the wife of the second party workman had already filed an application Ex-35. She made a request to settle the retirement dues such as P.F. Gratuity and other retirement benefits at an earliest and she do not want to pursue the pending reference. The wife of second party workman is consistently absent since April, 2010. On the other hand the concerned officer of first party management has filed purshis Ex-45 stating that they have paid all the dues of the workman and now there is nothing to settle or pay to the second party. Therefore it is submitted that the reference be dismissed.

7. Though the parties had not led any evidence on

the point of punishment to determine the adequacy thereof. In part-I award, the inquiry is held fair and proper so also the findings of Inquiry Officer were held not perverse. In the circumstances for deciding the point of adequacy of sentence, oral evidence has a very little role to play. Infact it is a point of law. Therefore, even in the absence of oral evidence, finding on this point can be recorded. Therefore, even in the absence of oral evidence, I would like to examine the adequacy of sentence in the light of principles of law and the well settled precedents of Apex Court.

8. The workman was absent for more than five and half years continuously. Such a long absence without intimation or without obtaining permission is no doubt treated as gross misconduct. On the point Apex Court ruling can be resorted to in Chairman & MD V.S.P. & Ors. V/s. Goparaju Sir Prabhakara Hari Babu 2008-II LLJ-645 wherein the Hon'ble Court held that :

"Punishment of removal from service for habitual unauthorized and continuous absenteeism is justified. High Court cannot reverse the punishment on the ground of sympathy or sentiment."

9. In short continuous absenteeism for a period of more than five years amount to serious misconduct to impose punishment of termination. Thus I hold that the punishment of termination of services of the second party workman is quite adequate and needs no interference. Accordingly, I decide this issue no. 1 in the affirmative.

Issue no. (ii) :

10. As issue no. 1 is decided in the affirmative question of awarding any lesser sentence does not arise. Thus I decide this issue no. 2 as does not arise. In the light of the above discussion, I come to the conclusion that punishment imposed by the management as per the recommendation of Inquiry Officer is quite adequate and it needs no interference. As a result, the reference deserves to be rejected. Thus the order :

ORDER

The reference stands rejected with no order as to cost.

Dated : 14-6-2011

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer/Judge

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2166.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-7-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/7/2008-आईआर(डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2011

S.O. 2166.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 30/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Posts and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-7-2011.

[No. L-40011/7/2008-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 14th July, 2011

PRESENT : A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer
Industrial Dispute No. 30/2008

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) between the Management of Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chennai and their Workman]

BETWEEN

Sri R. Meignanamurthy (Deceased) 1st Party/Petitioner

1. M. Chandrika

2. M. Kousalya

(1st Party/Party Nos. 1 & 2 Legal
Heirs of the Deceased Workman)

Vs

1. The Director of Postal Services : 2nd Party/
Tamil Nadu Circle, D/o Post 1st Respondent
Chennai City Region Chennai-2
2. The Senior Supdt. of Post Offices : 2nd Party/
Deptt. of Posts, Sub-Division-II 2nd Respondent
Chennai City South Division,
T. Nagar, Chennai-600017
3. The Principal Chief Post Master : 2nd Party/
General (TN Circle), D/o Posts & 3rd Respondent
Telegraphs, Anna Road,
Chennai-600002
4. The Post Master : 2nd Party/
D/o Post, Saidapet Post Office, 4th. Respondent
Saidapet, Chennai-600015

APPEARANCE:

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : M/s Ajoy Khose & V.
Porkodi, Advocates

For the 2nd Party/1st to 4th : Sri B. Sekar, Advocate
Management

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-40011/7/2008-IR(DU) dated 06-06-2008 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chennai in imposing the penalty of compulsory retirement from services on their workman Sri R. Meignanamurthy vide memo dated 10-09-2001 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the Industrial Dispute, the referred ID was taken on file as ID 30/2008 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their Advocates and filed their Claim, Counter, Amended Claim and Amended Counter Statement as the case may be.

3. The averments in the Amended Claim Statement also comprising those in the original Claim Statement, briefly read as follows :

The first and second petitioners of 1st Party are respectively wife and daughter of Sri R. Meignanamurthy, now deceased original petitioner/workman who had been appointed as Class-IV Staff on 10-02-1972, later promoted as Postman under Group-C in 1991. He was entitled to time bound promotion of 16 years service in 1997 in the post of Postman but which was not granted to him in spite of request. During 1998 he developed occupational disease of hypertension and became heart patient and he was forced to take Medical Leave from 21-06-1998 sending leave application. After rejoining duty on 28-06-1998 he further proceeded on Medical Leave during 4 spells in 1998 and 1999 where after he rejoined duty. The above leave was not rejected but were treated as periods of dies non unilaterally without notice to the workman. He was called upon to submit fresh applications and medical certificates, the earlier ones being misplaced, and he complied with the requisition. On 26-11-1999 he was issued with a Charge Memo alleging belatedness of the leave applications and alleging unauthorized absence and stamping him as a habitual absentee. He was alleged of violating Rules 31 (ii) and 31 (iii) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 such as failure in devotion to duty and behaving in a manner unbecoming of government servant. An enquiry was held and in the report dated 23-10-2000 he was found guilty of the charges by a laconic expression. On 10-9-2001 he was compulsorily retired, while certain new facts and adverse allegations against him weighed consideration with the Superintendent of Post Offices behind his back and in violation of principles of natural justice. On wrong conclusion contrary

to the Charge Memo he was put to extreme penalty. The appeal dated 10-10-2001 was rejected on 18-06-2002 which was as per a direction of the Central Administrative Tribunal dated 18-04-2000 to dispose of it. Again on a move before the Central Administrative Tribunal it was directed to dispose the appeal afresh after seeing whether the Appellate Authority had gone beyond the charges and also had taken into account extraneous facts, where again the same thing happened further attributing act subversive of discipline in rejecting the appeal on 9-4-2003. Revision dated 7-9-2003 was rejected on 29-04-2004. Against the illegal and unjust orders the reference is occasioned. It ought to have been held that charges were not proved. Notice of personal hearing should have been given by the revisional authority or at least the matter should have been remanded. No order had been passed rejecting or refusing leave and there cannot be any absence or unauthorized absence of the petitioner to be so reckoned. One cannot predict and foresee supervention of illness to submit leave application in advance and the conduct of the Management is arbitrary, unreasonable and unconstitutional. At the most there would only be a belated submission of leave application, a procedural violation not to be met with extreme penalty. In the absence of denial of ill-health and genuineness of Medical Certificate to hold his absence as deliberate is not correct, which was not a charge also. Petitioner was proceeded against as if he had admitted his guilt but what he admitted is only belated application for leave. In case of doubt petitioner ought to have been referred for the opinion of the Medical Board which was not done treating the period as *Dies Non* without notice and hearing. It is a pre-determined hostile attitude towards the petitioner. The punishment amounts to actual and legal victimization as well as unfair labour practice and is also prohibited under Section-25(T) read with Section-25(U) of the ID Act. There is double jeopardy of giving more than one punishment by treating period of absence as *Dies Non* and denying time-bound promotion apart from imposing Compulsory Retirement which is unjust, arbitrary and illegal. No other workmen has been similarly punished. Hence it is discriminatory. After 28 years of service petitioner was due to retire on superannuation by 31-01-2009. It affected him several ways including his terminal benefits. During the pendency of the ID petitioner died on 10-04-2010 leaving his family members to starve and struggle for livelihood. Setting aside his Compulsory Retirement the petitioner has to be ordered to be given time bound promotion from the due date with consequential benefits, back wages from date of Compulsory Retirement to the date of superannuation with revised terminal benefits receivable at the hands of his heirs.

4. The averments in the Amended Counter Statement also comprising those in the original Counter Statement, briefly read as follows :

Petitioner had been habitually absenting from duty un-authorizedly on 23 occasions from 5-4-1972 to 16-9-2001 for a total of 1217 days, which period were treated as *Dies Non* under due process. He was awarded departmental punishments for various irregularities such as postponement of one increment for six months as per order dated 29-7-1972 for misbehaviour towards superior, one increment for 1 year on 5-12-1974 for refusal to obey superior, was suspended from 6-10-1972 to 29-7-1974 for misbehaviour, for delay in making delivery of letters with false remarks, for unauthorized absence on 4-7-1972, 5-7-1972 and 7-7-1972. He was awarded punishment of reduction of pay by 4 stages for 1 year from 1-1-1981, on 30-12-1980 for retaining letters for delivery, on 24-2-1983 causing inconvenience to the public for making false remarks as "Not Known" on 25 letters, subsequently got delivered by another postman, staying away from duty from 5-4-1983 to 9-4-1983 for which 1 increment due on 1-1-1984 for 3 years was withheld on 13-6-1983. He deserted duties at R.A. Puram Post Office and committed dereliction of duty on 28-5-1983 and 18-7-1983, un-authorizedly absented from 24-10-1983 to 27-10-1983 for which he was punished withholding 1 increment for 3 years on 24-11-1983. While at Saidapet Post Office he un-authorizedly absented during 6 occasions ranging from 21-6-1998 to 27-6-1998 and 11-08-1998 to 14-9-1999 with belated leave applications. He did not respond to Show Cause Notice whereby *Dies Non* was imposed as per rules. On 26-11-1999 charge was issued. Enquiry was held. He did not reply to the report of enquiry and hence he was compulsorily retired on 17-9-2001 and terminal benefits settled. Petitioner did not mend himself and continued his lapses in spite of adequate opportunities given. He is governed by CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and he cannot come under ID Act. Post Office has been held to be not an industry by the Apex Court. Termination by way of punishment in disciplinary action not being retrenchment ID Act is not applicable. ID is to be dismissed. He was promoted as Postman on 22-01-1983 and not in 1991. He was due for financial up-gradation on completion of 16 years of qualifying service w.e.f. 21-1-1999. Working out 1217 days i.e. 2 Years, 8 Months and 9 Days as unauthorized absence period he completing 16 years of qualifying service excluding *Dies Non* only on 30-09-2001 he was eligible for financial up-gradation on 1-10-2001, if he was eligible during the pendency of a Rule-14 case against him on the date due to which financial up gradation could not be given. For the unauthorized absence from 21-6-1998 to 3-8-1998 he did not intimate his illness till 31-7-1998. Medical Certificate showing illness as Enteric Fever but mentioned as hypertension/heart patient elsewhere is an afterthought. While at Saidapet Post Office he submitted leave application with Medical Certificates belatedly which showed no heart problem. Leave was not granted by the competent authority. *Dies Non* was imposed after notice only. Leave applications were submitted only on rejoining duty on several occasions.

Case as to misplacing of leave applications is an afterthought. During the final hearing of the enquiry dated 20-10-2000 petitioner had accepted the charges. His legal heirs cannot claim any benefits under the ID Act. After the death of the petitioner his wife becomes eligible for Family Pension. Petitioner was never asked to apply for Medical Leave in advance. Charge Sheet clearly showed the period of his unauthorized absence. The report of the Medical Board is not a general necessity. Punishment is in order. The claim is only to be dismissed.

5. Points for consideration are :

- (i) Whether the Compulsory Retirement of the deceased petitioner by the Management is legal and justified ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?

6. Evidence consists of the oral evidence of WW1 and Ex.W1 to Ex.W14 on the petitioner's side and on the side of the Respondent testimony by Proof Affidavit in lieu of Chief Examination with no cross-examination later endorsed as not pressed by Respondent's Counsel due to consent being given for marking Ex.M1 to Ex.M14 and Ex.M1 to Ex.M14 marked on the consent of the petitioner.

Points (i) & (ii)

7. Heard both sides. Perused the documents, records and written arguments filed on behalf of the Respondents. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner Postal Department is an industry and under Section-10(8) of the ID Act the legal representatives of the deceased petitioner/workman can continue the proceedings in terms of benefits receivable at their hands as Legal Heirs of the deceased. Unless there is challenge and the reference is set aside the same requires to be adjudicated upon by the Tribunal. Petitioner availed leave due to illness on medical certificate. No employee absents himself without any reason or sufficient grounds. He was absent due to illness which is not described as willful, habitual or deliberate in the charge-sheet. Petitioner was not heard on the question of punishment in violation of the principles of natural justice that his act amounted to subversive of discipline is not so mentioned in the charge. His Compulsory Retirement is to be set aside and he is to be given reinstatement, back wages and with other benefits so as to procure for him terminal benefits at the enhanced rates and the family pension at the enhanced rates receivable by his wife since the petitioner has since been dead. The consideration of past alleged bad conduct without opportunity of being heard for imposed punishment is bad in law.

8. Contra arguments on behalf of the Respondent are that the petitioner was absent on 23 occasions totaling 1217 days during his entire service of 29 years. He has admitted his misconduct. He was willfully and want only

absenting without information against the rules and procedure for proceeding on leave. His leave application and medical certificates were only belatedly filed on the expiry of the leave periods. Unauthorized absence was clearly shown in the charge-sheet which preceded the holding of the valid enquiry. The petitioner had not completed 16 years of qualifying service for TBOP promotion and hence the same was not granted. Now his wife has become eligible for family pension. Post Office is not an industry and the petitioner being governed by CCS and CCA Rules, 1965 and not by the ID Act and therefore ID Act is not maintainable. The claim is to be dismissed.

9. Reliance was placed on behalf of the petitioner on a number of decisions such as :

— UNION OF INDIA AND REGISTRAR, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CHENNAI AND ANOTHER (2010-III-LLJ-349) wherein the High Court of Madras upheld the decision of the Tribunal reinstating the workman who has put in 20 years of service depriving the entire back wages and treating the period of unauthorized absence as leave on loss of pay.

— The judgment dated 12-08-2008 in Writ Appeal No. 801/2008 and MP No. 1/2008 the High Court of Madras held that "no person can ask for prior leave if he falls ill as the illness does not come giving notice to a person".

10. On behalf of the Respondent reliance was placed on the ruling of the Apex Court in STATE OF PUNJAB VS. DR. P.L. SINGLA (2008-8-SCC-469) wherein it is held "if unauthorized absence remains unaccounted it will result in break in service, thereby affecting the seniority, pension, pay, etc. of the employee. Any consequential order directing how the period of absence should be accounted, is an accounting and administrative procedure, which does not affect or supersede the order imposing punishment".

11. The crux of the question is whether the Compulsory Retirement of the petitioner is legal and justified. The workman faced charge in an enquiry for unauthorized absence during various spells in 1998 and 1999 though later sought to be set right by applying for leave with medical certificates belatedly, which leave applications do not stand sanctioned by the competent authority and the periods of absence of the petitioner thus standing treated as Dies-Non do not qualify him for time-bound promotion to which he would have otherwise been entitled. The contention on behalf of the petitioner that Post Office is an industry and that ID Act is applicable to the petitioner in the given facts of the case is acceptable as a settled position. Whether the petitioner is entitled to a punishment less than the one imposed as being disproportionate to the gravity of the offence is the question that looms large for consideration. A good number

of decisions of the Apex Court and High Courts relied on by petitioner, a few of which have been mentioned supra whether are, apt to advance the case of the petitioner. Here is a dispute in which an enquiry was held after a proper charge sheet disclosing the allegations in which a finding was arrived rendering the workman guilty of having been unauthorizedly absent on belated leave applications with medical certificates, however disclosing ailments as to convince the competent authority to sanction the leave though at later points of time. That it has not been put to his notice as to his previous misconduct is a lacunae on the part of the Disciplinary Authority. It is brought home that the petitioner had been with the same misconduct from the inception of his service of habitually absenting without leave supported by medical certificates in time including misconduct of any other nature like misbehaviour towards superiors, disobeying them, non-adherence to duty due to which he is shown to have had been subjected to various punishments, major or minor. When all these added together it could be seen that petitioner has been a workman whose conduct could not be mended and has been uncontrollable in the matter of enforcement of departmental discipline. But without putting the petitioner on notice as to his previous misconduct, the same should not have weighed consideration with the Disciplinary Authority to impose upon him the impugned punishment. What appears is that it is taking into account the past misconduct also that the petitioner has been imposed the punishment. Illness does not come after issuing notice to its victim and that is to be allowed to be a defence in all or any of the instances of unauthorized absence without application for leave with medical certificate in the absence of compelling circumstances to proceed otherwise. When his period of absence is treated as Dies-Non the stand of the Management that he does not qualify for the time-bound promotion appears correct and is only justifiable. Still one cannot jump into a hasty conclusion that petitioner ceased to have lack of interest in his work and that for some reason or other projecting the same to be under medical grounds on medical certificates produced belatedly with delayed leave applications he has been seeking to set right his lapses to continue in service of the Respondent. It is worthy to note that no workman absents himself without any reason or sufficient grounds. When petitioner's absence during 1998 and 1999 without application for leave in advance on medical grounds which gave rise to the specific allegations of charge in the present enquiry in the culmination of which the petitioner was compulsorily retired is taken in isolation without consideration of the previous misconduct for which punishments were imposed then and there the present termination from service of petitioner with compulsorily retirement appears harsh. It is not necessary to be reiterated that the Disciplinary Authority appears to have been dissuaded to impose the same taking into consideration

his previous misconduct without hearing him violating principles of natural justice which is illegal. Apart from that view of the matter the punishment imposed appears harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct. He should have been imposed some lesser punishment by which his continuance in service is not disturbed. The contention on his behalf that there has been double jeopardy in the matter of punishment is not without substance. He has been treated as on Dies-Non. His time-bound promotion is denied. He has been made to retire compulsorily too. The cumulative impact of all these renders the action harsh. It is disproportionate to the gravity of the present misconduct shocking the conscience of the Court. Therefore the same requires to be modified and reduced. Since the workman is now dead he is to be given a paper reinstatement into service with continuity of service till his date of superannuation and all attendant benefits but not back wages, which, i.e. forfeiture of back wage shall be the modified punishment to be given to him. He is also not entitled to the time-bound promotion. He is entitled to his terminal benefits as well as family pension payable to his wife fixed at enhanced rates. The Management is directed to comply with the above forthwith and the petitioners are entitled to the relief as above.

12. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 14th July, 2011)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the 1st Party/ : WW1, Sri R. Meignanamurthy
Petitioner (Deceased)

For the 2nd Party/ : MW1, Sri A. Thomas Lourduraj
Management

Documents Marked :—

From the Petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	—	Leave letters and medical certificates submitted by the 1st Party to the 2nd Party.
Ex.W2	26-11-1999	Charge Memo issued to the 1st Party/Workman
Ex.W3	—	Enquiry Proceedings.
Ex.W4	23-10-2000	Enquiry findings.
Ex.W5	10-09-2001	Order of punishment passed by the 2nd Party/Party No.2, Compulsory retiring the petitioner from services.
Ex.W6	10-10-2001	Appeal filed by the 1st Party against the order of punishment.

Ex.W7	—	OA No. 387/2002 filed by the 1st Party before the Central Administrative Tribunal.
Ex.W8	18-04-2002	Order in OA No. 387/2002.
Ex.W9	18-06-2002	Order of the 2nd Party/Party No. 1 rejecting the appeal filed by the 1st Party.
Ex.W10	—	OA No. 887/2002 filed by the 1st Party before the Central Administrative Tribunal.
Ex.W11	05-03-2003	Order in OA No. 887/2002 passed by the Central Administrative Tribunal.
Ex.W12	09-04-2003	Order in the Appellate Authority passed afresh after the order in OA No. 887/2002.
Ex.W13	29-04-2003	Order of the 2nd Party/Party No. 3 rejecting the revision petition.
Ex.W14	13-05-2003 17-08-2004 25-08-2004 14-03-2005 23-08-2006	Orders of the 2nd Party setting the terminal benefits to the 1st party.

On the Management's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	29-07-1972	Proceedings of the Postmaster, St. Thomas Mount HO issued to the petitioner.
Ex.M2	05-12-1974	Letter sent by SPM, Tiruvanmiyur to the petitioners.
Ex.M3	30-12-1980	Proceedings of the 2nd Respondent.
Ex.M4	13-06-1983	Proceedings issued of the SPM, R.A. Puram issued to the petitioner.
Ex.M5	24-11-1983	-do-
Ex.M6	26-11-1999	Proceedings of the 2nd Respondent.
Ex.M7	13-09-2001	-do-
Ex.M8	18-06-2002	Proceedings of the PMG, Chennai-2.
Ex.M9	13-03-2003	Order in OA No. 887/02 on the file of Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras Bench.
Ex.M10	09-04-2003	Proceedings of the PMG, Chennai-2.
Ex.M11	29-04-2004	Proceedings of the 3rd

Respondent.

Ex.M12	2/2007	Petition filed by the petitioner before Regional Labour Commissioner, Chennai-600006.
Ex.M13	26-02-2009	Report of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Chennai-600006.
Ex.M14	06-06-2008	Order of Ministry of Labour.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2167 .—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 सितम्बर, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45-धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

“वरंगल जिले के हनुमकोण्डा मण्डल में स्थित मडिकोण्डा, कनपली तथा कडिपिकोण्डा राजस्व गाँव तथा धर्मसागर मण्डल में स्थित धर्मसागर, रामपुर तथा करुणापुरम् का राजस्व गाँव।”

[सं. एस-38013/57/2011-एस.एस. I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2167 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st September, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“All the Areas falling in the Revenue Villages of Madikonda, Kanaparthi and Kadipikonda in Hanamkonda Mandal, Dharmasagar, Rampur and Karunapuram in Dharmasagar Mandal, in Warangal District.”

[No. S-38013/57/2011-SS. I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2168 .—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 सितम्बर, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के

अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है); अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :-

“करीमनगर जिले के जगतिवाल मण्डल में जगतिवाल नगर निगम की सीमा में आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र तथा मल्लियाल मण्डल के राजाराम और रामन्नापेट राजस्व गाँव-चलगल, धारूर, अंतरगाँव, नरसिंगपुर, तारकानगर (नरसिंगपुर से संबद्ध खेड़ा गाँव), तिप्पन्नापेट, हैदरपल्लि (तिप्पन्नापेट से संबद्ध खेड़ा गाँव), पोरंदला, कन्डलापल्लि, जबितापुर, लक्ष्मीपुर, वेंगलापुर, गोल्लापल्लि (वेंगलापुर, से संबद्ध खेड़ा गाँव), मोथे, वेल्दुर्थी, रघुरामकोटा तिम्मापुर रघुरामकोटा (तिम्मापुर, से संबद्ध खेड़ा गाँव)।”

[सं. एस-38013/58/2011-एस.एस. I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st September, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI [except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“All the Areas falling within the Limits of Jagitil Municipality and the Revenue Villages of Rajaram and Ramannapet of Mallial Mandal, Chalgall Dharur, Anthargaon, Narsingapur, Tharakanagar [H/o Narsingapur] Thippannapet, Hyderpalli [(H) of Thippannapet] Porandla, Kandlapalli, Jabithapur, Laxmipur, Venglapur, Gollapalli [(H) of Venglapur] Mothe, Veldurthi, Raghuramkota Thimmapur, Raghuramkota [(H) of Thimmapur] of Jagitil Mandal of Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No. S-38013/58/2011-SS. I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2169.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 सितम्बर, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध

कर्नाटक राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :-

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम व नगरपालिका सीमाएं	होबली	तालुक	जिला
1	केलगोटे इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया	कसबा	चित्रदुर्गा	चित्रदुर्गा
2	के.आई.ए.डी.बी. एरिया	कसबा	चित्रदुर्गा	चित्रदुर्गा
3	मेडेहल्ली विलेज	कसबा	चित्रदुर्गा	चित्रदुर्गा

[सं. एस-38013/59/2011-एस.एस. I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st September, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Karnataka namely :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Rev. Village of Municipal Limits	Hobli	Taluk	District
1	Kelegote Indl. Area	Kasaba	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
2	KIADB Area	Kasaba	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
3	Medchalli Village	Kasaba	Chitradurga	Chitradurga

[No. S-38013/59/2011-SS. I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2170.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 सितम्बर, 2011 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध बिहार राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :-

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
1	2	3	4
1.	नवन	343	गया
2.	बगदाहा	346	गया
3.	टेकुना	352	गया

3.	टेकुना	352	गया
1	2	3	4
4.	जहान बिगहा	349	गया
5.	धनधावा	366	गया
6.	दुलरा	372	गया
7.	नवडीहा	369	गया
8.	धनवान	351	गया
9.	गुरी	375	गया
10.	सिजुआ	345	गया
11.	बोध गया	359	गया
12.	कचनपुर	347	गया
13.	भैया बिगहा	344	गया
14.	मस्तपुरा	353	गया
15.	अमर बिगहा	348	गया
16.	उलरा	370	गया
17.	परहान्दा	368	गया
18.	खरान्ती	350	गया
19.	रतनारी	371	गया
20.	बजराहा	373	गया
21.	शोभाबिगहा	374	गया
22.	मस्तीपुर	360	गया

[सं. एस-38013/60/2011-एस एस. 1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2011

S.O. 2170 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government

hereby appoints the 1st September, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Bihar namely :—

Sl. No.	Name of the areas Revenue Villages	Revenue Thana	District
1.	Nawan	343	Gaya
2.	Bagdaha	346	Gaya
3.	Tekuna	352	Gaya
4.	Jahan Bigha	349	Gaya
5.	Dhandhwa	366	Gaya
6.	Dulra	372	Gaya
7.	Nawdiha	369	Gaya
8.	Dhanawan	351	Gaya
9.	Guri	375	Gaya
10.	Sijua	345	Gaya
11.	Bodh-Gaya	359	Gaya
12.	Kachan Pur	347	Gaya
13.	Bhaiya Bigha	344	Gaya
14.	Mastpura	353	Gaya
15.	Amar Bigha	348	Gaya
16.	Uira	370	Gaya
17.	Parhanda	368	Gaya
18.	Kharanti	350	Gaya
19.	Ratnari	371	Gaya
20.	Bajraha	373	Gaya
21.	Shobha Bigha	374	Gaya
22.	Mastipur	360	Gaya

[No. S-38013/60/2011-SS. 1]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.